

THE WEATHER

Fair, continued cool tonight and Sunday, with local frosts, light variable winds.

THE LOWELL SUN

6 O'CLOCK

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. SATURDAY OCTOBER 19 1918

14 PAGES 1 CENT

French in Ghent, Huns Flee Brussels Foe Retiring to New Defense Lines

British, French and Americans Drive Wedge Into German Defenses North of Oise

British Advance Six Miles on 30 Mile Front, East of Lille and Douai—Scores of Villages Liberated— Allies Occupy Entire Belgian Coast—140 Amer- ican Planes in Big Bombing Raid

(By the Associated Press)
German forces in Belgium still are retreating eastward toward a new defense line while the British, French, and Americans southeast of Cambrai, are driving a wedge into the German defenses north of the Oise.

Ghent, 31 miles northwest of Brussels, the Belgian capital, is reported to have been reached by French cavalry. Reports received in Holland are that the Germans have begun to remove their troops from Brussels, evidence that the new defense line may be east of that city.

Huns Will Be Cut Off

All along the front in Belgium from the coast to east of Courtrai the allied troops are pushing forward but somewhat more slowly than earlier in the week except along the coast. German units are reported to be holding out in the port of Zeebrugge with Belgian troops on the canal running south from Zeebrugge to Bruges. It would seem these troops will be cut off and either forced to surrender or flee to Holland.

their way eastward. The British and French war offices report the capture of more than 4200 prisoners, in the fighting here and over a score of villages, including Wassign, Bazel, Hennepes and Topigny, have been taken.

British Near Sambre Canal

On the north the British are within two miles of the Sambre canal and Chatillon. The French have taken Angigny forest and have reached the canal on a front of nearly nine miles south of the forest and beyond the bend in the Oise, north of Noyales, three miles east of the railway junction of Guize. The Germans are withdrawing from the southern pocket with the French in close pursuit. East of Rethel, the French have reached the Aisne on a wide front and captured Ambly-Haut.

Big American Bombing Raid

Not one of the 140 airplanes which took part in the all-American bombing raid behind the German lines northwest of Verdun Friday failed to return. Twelve German machines were brought down by scouting machines which protected the bombers. Good results are reported to have been obtained.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Friday, Oct. 18. (10 p. m. By the Associated Press)—British and American troops southeast of Le Cateau captured 1200 prisoners and 120 guns today, and have advanced about four miles since the attack began yesterday morning. The British are now more than three miles southeast of Lille. On the Belgian coast, British warships are shelling the retreating Germans.

EXAM FOR ENTRANCE TO NAVAL ACADEMY

Eighteen young men from Lowell and surrounding towns took part in a competitive examination under the auspices of the civil service commission in the councilmanic chamber at city hall this morning for entrance to the U. S. Naval academy at Annapolis, Md. The examination was conducted at the request of Congressman John Jacob Rogers so that he might ascertain the young men best fitted to take later examinations to the academy as representatives of the fifth congressional district.

The following young men took the examination this morning:

William P. Walsh, Hudson; Michael Finnegan, North Billerica; James G. McKinley, Lowell; Richard Swan Baron, Lowell; Patrick Mullane, Lowell; Edward J. Sheldon, Lowell; Francis L. Saunders, Lowell; Dow Hamblin, Andover; John S. Keating, Woburn; Paul A. G. Turcotte, Lowell; Paul M. O'Dowd, Lowell; Raymond J. Crowley, Braintree; George A. Leahey, Jr., Lowell; Daniel J. Martin, Lowell; Charles E. McCarty, Lowell; Alexander Watson, Harvard; Fisher H. Pearson, Jr., Lowell; Arthur D. Cooke, Reading.

BACK ON THE JOB

Mr. Frank J. Finnegan, circulation manager of The Sun, who has been confined to his home by illness during the past couple of weeks, has fully recovered and is again at work.

If you want quick returns, try a classified ad in The Sun, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., of THE LOWELL SUN

Published daily except Sunday, at Lowell, Mass., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Publisher, John H. Harrington; Editor, John H. Harrington; Managing Editor, Edward J. Gallagher; Business Manager, Martin H. Reid.

Owner, JOHN H. HARRINGTON.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

Bonds, Mortgages or Other Securities.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement.

MARTIN H. REID, Bus. Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this nineteenth day of October, 1918.

[SEAL] FRANK GOLDBMAN, Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 14, 1919.

Two Million American Soldiers Overseas Wilson Rejects Austria's Peace Offer

GRIPPE INCREASE WILSON SAYS NO OVER THE TOP 2 MILLION ACROSS

Big Jump in Number of Cases Reported at City Hall Today

Increase in Number of Deaths—Board of Health Issues Ban Statement

The general influenza ban is still on in Lowell and will continue so until Monday, at least, for the board of health took no action to the contrary at its meeting this noon.

The following opinion, representing the unanimous feeling of the members of the board, was passed at the meeting and sums up concisely just what the attitude of the body is at the present time in regard to the prevailing epidemic.

"After careful consideration of the Continued to Page 2—First Section

Pres. Wilson Rejects Austria's Offer to Conclude Armistice and Negotiate Peace

Mere Autonomy for Austria's Subject Nationalities no Longer Acceptable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson has rejected the Austro-Hungarian government's offer to conclude an armistice and negotiate peace on principles enunciated by him, and has given notice that mere autonomy for Austria's subject nationalities is no longer acceptable; that they must have liberty.

Lowell Several Hundred Thousand Over Loan Quota at Noon Today

American Hide & Leather Co. Subscribes \$22,000 and Its Employees \$20,000

Lowell had gone several hundred thousand dollars over her Fighting Fourth Liberty loan quota, according to reports received from the local banks at the noon hour today, when the city's total subscription stood at about \$7,500,000. The quota originally assigned here was \$7,000,000.

Today was the final day of the drive, but Lowell, and in fact, all Continued to Page 2, First Section

General March Announces Number of American Soldiers Now Overseas

Notified Germans Have Evacuated Entire Belgian Coast up to Holland Boundary

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—More than two million American soldiers now have gone overseas. General March so informed members of the senate military committee today at their war department conference.

While the conference was in progress General March was notified that the Germans had evacuated the entire Belgian coast up to the Holland boundary.

British patrols participating in the allied advance in Belgium are reported to have reached the Holland frontier opposite Bruges. General March was informed in today's early despatches.

GERMAN REPLY

Will Not Be Completed and Dispatched for Several Days, Says Report

Hint Answer Will Deny Wilson's Accusations of German Cruelties

BERNE, Friday, Oct. 18.—The German reply to President Wilson will not be completed and dispatched for several days, according to the latest Berlin advices. It is expected that the reichstag will be summoned to meet on Tuesday.

MAYOR ANNOUNCES POLICE ASSIGNMENTS

Mayor Perry D. Thompson today announced his assignments of the recently appointed sergeants of the police department and resultant assignments of other members of the department. His Honor stated that the assignments were made on the basis of experience and clean records and are to go into effect this evening. Several more assignments are to be made within a few days.

The assignments announced today were the following: Sergt. Hugh Maguire to day duty; Sergt. Patrick J. Frawley from wagon officer to platoon 1, nights; Sergt. Peter P. McManmon from late night duty to night platoon 2; Sergt. Samuel J. Bigelow from night platoon 2 to assistant to Capt. Atkinson, nights; Sergt. Philip J. Dwyer and Sergt. George B. Palmer to the criminal bureau; Patrolman Mathew J. McCann from day route 21 to court officer; Patrolman Philip D. Murphy from route 22, night platoon 2, to wagon officer; Patrolman William H. Wilson from special duty to day route 24; Patrolman Thomas H. Hession from route 1, nights, to route 2, nights; Patrolman Joseph A. Clark from route 13 nights, to route 15, nights.

REGISTRANTS NOTIFIED TO REPORT FOR MILITARY DUTY TOMORROW AFTERNOON

The following registrants of Division 4 exemption board are notified to report at the Greenhalge school for military duty Sunday, Oct. 20, at 4 p. m. They are to be entrained the next day for Fort Williams, Portland, Me.:

Joseph Levy, 342 West Sixth.
Ernest Guerard, 150 Hall.
Joe Laby, 34 Ward.
Robert Wood, 91 Exeter.
Joseph Lucien Blais, 11 Willie av.
George Watson Sables, 102 Orleans.
Louis Beaulieu, 305 Allen.
Joseph J. Paquette, 179 Ennell.
Herve Bocher, 1 Regina pl.
Joseph Ralph Lavallee, 71 Gage.
Arthur Masson, 4 Carlier pl.

The following are to report on Monday, Oct. 21, at 4 p. m. They are to be entrained the next day for Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.:

Noe Marquis, 133 Perkins.
John W. O'Donnell, 301 Lakeview av.
Jos. A. Senteau, 8 near 750 Merrimack.
Henry A. Shea, 44 West Third.
Joseph T. Robette, 748 Merrimack.
Rosario Plouffe, 48 Moody.

The following are to report on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 4 p. m. to be entrained for Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 23:

Francis A. Sullivan, 105 Jewett.
Alphonse Royer, 793 Merrimack.

THE MORNING PLAN

TODAY

The last opportunity to secure a LIBERTY LOAN close today.

THINK

Have you done your full duty? Go the limit. Buy another.

LOWELL IS OVER THE TOP, but yet's see how much more we can get. You can buy bonds on any plan, all day and tonight, on your own terms, at

British Advance Six Miles

East of Lille and Douai the British are moving eastward toward Tournai and Valenciennes and already have advanced more than six miles along a front of more than 30 miles in this region. The British are approaching Charing, less than eight miles west of Tournai. Several scores of villages here have been liberated.

ALLIED FORCES WITHDRAWAL

DRAW ALONG DVINA

ARCHANGEL, Thurs., Oct. 17.—(By The Associated Press).—Allied forces on the Dvina, have been withdrawn a little over six miles in the face of an attack by greatly superior forces, which were reinforced from Petrograd and apparently commanded by competent officers. The withdrawal was successful under a severe bombardment.

At last reports the Bolshevik reinforcements were advancing and the allied forces were under a hail of shrapnel shells and "pumpoms." Occasionally a six inch shell from a Bolshevik gun beat or a land battery would strike.

The positions abandoned by the allies were held for a week against greatly superior forces. The allies operating along the Dvina and Vega rivers have been handicapped by a fall of water, which left boats stuck on sandbars.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELLED RETREATING GERMANS WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN

ALL DAY AND EVENING

TODAY

Middlesex Trust Co

MERRIMACK-PALMER STS.

Will Receive Subscriptions for LIBERTY BONDS

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS is the last day's stunt. Go to it as depended upon Lowell's \$7,000,000. Over the goal we go TODAY—The day we make Glory if the entire \$6,000,000,000 loan for Lowell—The day we land the wallop that ends all that's Prussian, Amen.

BUY BONDS—BUY OF US—BUY ANYWHERE

BUY!

WASHINGTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION

WILL BE OPEN TODAY for Bond Subscriptions, from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

BUY YOUR BOND TODAY

Last chance to have your name put on our "Honor Roll."

BACK ON THE JOB

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AUSTRIAN PREMIER HAS RESIGNED

BASEL, Oct. 18.—Baron Burian, the Austrian premier has resigned, according to Vienna newspapers.

GERMAN REPLY WILL DENY U. S. CHARGES

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—Germany's reply to Pres. Wilson, it is said by the Politikin will deny the president's accusation of German cruelties and declare the submarine warfare cannot be stopped as long as there is no agreement as to an armistice.

The reply, the newspaper declares, will not reject the president's demands but will make further negotiations possible.

FUNERALS

SMITH.—The funeral of Mrs. Prosper Smith took place this morning from her home in Tyngsboro. High mass was celebrated at St. John's church, North Chelmsford at 10 o'clock by Rev. St. Joseph. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery under the direction of Undertakers Joseph Albert & Son.

The Lowell Morris Plan Co.

15 SHATTUCK STREET, Open Today, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Cash Government Installments Weekly Payments

This bank will be open Saturday, Oct. 19, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. to receive subscriptions.

ANOTHER PANIC ON THE BERLIN BOURSE

PARIS, Oct. 18.—There was another panic on the Berlin bourse on Thursday, according to advices from Zurich. Maritime securities are reported to have dropped 25 per cent. and chemical products issues from 10 to 20 per cent.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

LOWELL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

18 Shattuck Street

Bank will be open Saturday, Oct. 19, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BANKS OPEN SATURDAY EVENING

The undersigned will open from 7 to 9 o'clock to receive Liberty Loan subscriptions.

APPLETON NATIONAL BANK
OLD LOWELL NATIONAL BANK
UNION NATIONAL BANK
WAMESIT NATIONAL BANK
LOWELL TRUST COMPANY

THE LAST DAY

Subscriptions FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN close today.

Do Not Delay

And be sorry. Subscribe for as much as you can and then add a little more.

Remember

You are not giving this money away. Subscriptions received—GOVERNMENT INSTALLMENT WEEKLY PAYMENT CASH

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Bonds of All Denominations Ready for Delivery

LOWELL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

18 Shattuck Street

Bank will be open Saturday, Oct. 19, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

HIGGINS BROS. UNDERTAKERS

Funeral chambers and all modern conveniences. A whole building is utilized for the business.

115 LAWRENCE ST. TEL. 1401

FARRELL & CONATON

PLUMBERS, STEAM, GAS AND WATER FITTERS

243 Dutton St. Telephone 1513

"On to Berlin"

Fourth Liberty Loan

City Institution for Savings

174 CENTRAL STREET

Merrimack River Savings Bank

417 MIDDLESEX STREET

Open Today, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE NEW AMERICAN HOUSE

THE NEW AMERICAN HOUSE solicits your patronage at our dining room where we serve the best of food to be had. Bring your friends to the NEW AMERICAN! you will get home cooking of the best kind. Business men's lunch every day from 12 m. to 2 p. m. 50c! SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, \$1.00

Old Age

"To know how to grow old is the masterwork of wisdom and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living."—Amiel.

Let us avoid even the appearance of age. Sound teeth well kept are a means to health, youth—and appearance.

DR. A. J. GAGNON

109-466 Merrimack Street

WASHINGTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION

WILL BE OPEN TODAY for Bond Subscriptions, from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

BUY YOUR BOND TODAY

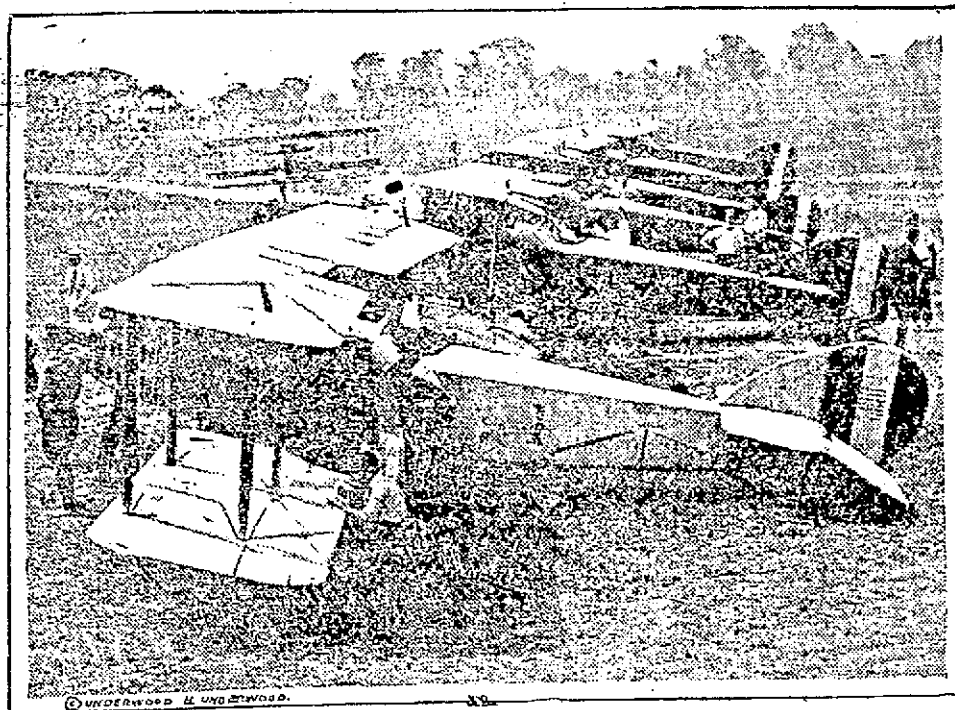
Last chance to have your name put on our "Honor Roll."

Have Your Furs Remodelled in Up to Date Style

THE FUR STORE

64 MERRIMACK STREET

Third door from Central.



Here are all six of the airplanes, now actually in the United States postal service, on the Washington-New York route. They are 150-horsepower machines built by the Standard Aircraft corporation—and Uncle Sam undoubtedly will use the same model, with possibly slight alterations, in further extensions of the air mail service.

AIRPLANE MAIL IS 100 PER CENT EFFICIENT

BY FREDERICK M. KERBY

N.E.A. Washington Bureau, 1125-30-32-34 Munsey Bldg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The time when all your important letters will be delivered by airplane is almost here. You will be able to write to any city in the United States and get a reply within 36 hours by air mail.

Before another year passes the trans-continental air mail service will probably be as common as the trans-continental train service is now.

Perhaps within the same period you will be able to write to London and get a reply three days later by trans-Atlantic air mail.

100 Per Cent Success

Starting as these predictions may seem, they are not extravagant considering what the postoffice department has already done with the air mail.

The present air mail service is a 100 per cent success. Its further extension, accomplishing a saving in time and a great benefit in emergency business operation, is assumed.

So said Postmaster General Burleson, with the September performance figures of the New York-Philadelphia-Washington service before him, when he asked him what the postoffice service may be expected to do.

Burleson does not, as a rule, make prophecies. His predictions are based on accomplishments.

"We have established a dependable daily service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York, which is proving its value," he continued. "Through its efficiency the air mail service has proven the feasibility of further extension."

The New York-Washington service was started May 15, 1918. From that date until Aug. 12, the planes were

operated by army pilots. Since then the postoffice department has provided its own planes and operators.

Flights Not Experimental

"September is the first full month of our own air mail operation," explained Burleson. "The per cent of performance was 100, that is, the mail went each day each way, rain, shine, or storm, without a miss or failure. There were 25 flying days. Our pilots flew a total of 11,351 miles. The round trip consists of four legs, each valued at 25 per cent. If completed by airplane and not by train before the close of the day, the performance column shows 100 per cent every day. The pilots carried 15,199 pounds of mail and not once did the mail have to be carried by train. There were only three forced landings out of a total of 100 flights."

"There was nothing experimental about this Washington-New York line. Its efficiency and permanence was assured beforehand. Minor difficulties were overcome within the first two weeks. After the first two weeks the record of efficiency improved steadily until now it has reached 100 per cent—a higher mark than can reasonably be expected of any service, however long in operation."

"How about future extensions through the country?" I asked.

"In future extensions, when war conditions admit of this," he answered, "there will be nothing experimental. The air mail pilot is solving the problem of flying in all sorts of weather."

"Before the establishment of the air mail service it was regarded as impracticable to make flights during severe storms. But our pilots have shown in their daily service that mail can be carried through the air in the teeth of a storm."

Storms Don't Count

"On three or four occasions the air mail pilots have encountered severe thunder and lightning, wind, hail and rain, without being stopped in their flight."

"No flight attempted in a storm has yet failed."

"The worst day was Sept. 18, when the planes left Washington and New York in the midst of rainstorms. It was raining so hard the machines had to be started in the hangars, and Aviation found his landing gear sinking in the mud up to the hubs in parts of the field. Notwithstanding this, he made the trip from Washington to New York in three hours and five minutes, with storm all the way."

"The value of the service to the public has been shown repeatedly. Papers have been sent to New York, signed and mailed back the same day—going by postplane and coming back over night by regular mail, saving at least 24 hours. While the actual flying time in transit may be reduced by but from two to three hours, the fact of a communication being sent from Washington to New York, or vice versa, and reaching its destination before the close of business hours, admitting of a reply by evening mail of the same day, may save at least a day in time. The rate is 16 cents for each additional ounce, and aeroplane mail automatically becomes special delivery from the moment it is posted until it is in the hands of the addressee."

The department's next projected route for air mail is between New York and Chicago, by way of Cleveland. The first pathfinding trips were made over this route Sept. 5, 6 and 10. The permanent service will be established just as soon as the equipment is available. This may be at any time now. Other routes are projected from Washington to Chicago; from New York to New England; from Chicago to St. Louis to Kansas City; from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; and from Kansas City and St. Paul to the Pacific coast. At least 12 new aerial routes can be established within the next year if equipment is available, and the demands from the territory affected strong enough. The department has laid out a total of 203 air mail routes for future operation.

AUTO OUTINGS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

America's motoring millions are soon to have an opportunity to furnish a brand new answer to one of the most vital of national questions:

"What are you going to do to help the boys?"

This new answer will be embodied in a new form of patriotic service that is not measured by dollars contributed or food and materials saved. Neither will the Yanks, then fighting in the trenches of France, be the immediate recipients of such help. Instead, the soldiers that will never fight again, the men who have fallen seriously wounded on foreign battlefields, will be the sole beneficiaries.

All that will be asked of the motorists is that they use their cars occasionally for the purpose of providing an outing for American soldiers that have been invalided home and sent to the reclamation hospitals that have been established throughout the United States.

"The motorists of Canada have set a most commendable precedent for the automobile owners of the United States," said George M. Dickson, president of the National Motor Car & Vehicle corporation of Indianapolis, in commenting on this campaign which every national distributor and dealer has been asked to stimulate.

Automobile rides for Canada's broken heroes are run on a most systematic schedule. In every city of the dominion that has a reclamation camp for wounded soldiers, one day out of every month is allotted to a certain make of car.

On National day, for example, all the National cars in the city of Toronto are used for but one purpose, providing helpful recreation for the soldiers that have been maimed and crippled in the fighting "over there." No National car is exempt from this service.

on this special day. Even the automobiles of visiting motorists from the United States are requisitioned if they happen to be in Toronto on the day assigned to their make of car.

This fact was brought to my notice by a National owner who was touring in Canada this summer. He told me that he postponed his departure from Toronto for twenty-four hours in order that he might take six veterans of Vimy Ridge for a fifty-mile ride.

"And it was a real joy ride, not only for them but for me," he added. "Personally, I believe that we could do no better than to adopt Canada's plan for giving wounded soldiers an outing. What is more, we should start making our plans for such service immediately."

"Heavy casualty lists are no longer unfamiliar to us. Returning troops are unloading hundreds of crippled soldiers weekly at Atlantic ports. The government has prefected arrangements for reclaiming the human salvage of war. Rehabilitation hospitals are to be established in many of the leading cities of the country. The Chicago speedway is to be converted into a camp for the wounded. So are Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis and Fort Sheridan, near Chicago."

"In giving automobile rides to American wounded fighting men and relieving the monotony of hospital life for them, the motorists of the United States will be identified with a service that not only is patriotic but most humanitarian."

ENGLAND SOBER NATION IN WARTIME

LONDON, Sept. 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Drunkenness and deaths from alcoholism in

the United Kingdom show a decline ranging from 55 to 80 per cent since the war regulations against drinking were instituted by the government three years ago, according to Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the liquor control board.

Abolition of the custom of "treating" and drinking on an empty stomach and the virtual extinction of the saloon loafer, were the main factors contributing to the growing tendency to national temperance. Lord D'Abernon told the Associated Press.

"The lines on which we have proceeded," he continued, "are to a large extent novel and they have succeeded beyond expectation. Nor is there any evidence of growth of the drug habit, which is usually one of the consequences of too drastic interference with facilities for obtaining liquor."

"This happy absence of undesirable features I attribute to the fact that, while facilities have been greatly curtailed—the liquor shops being open 5½ hours daily compared with 18 or 19 before the war—our arrangement of two periods, one at midday and the other in the evening, has been found sufficient by those who desire reasonable refreshment and nothing more, and those are, of course, the vast majority of drinkers. We are not out to interfere with them. It is the loafer and sinner, who would drink if he could from dawn to dusk, who interferes with national efficiency and whom we are out to stop. I think we have succeeded in that."

Drinking on an empty stomach, he remarked, was one cause of intoxication which the hours fixed for the sale of liquor tend to check. Those hours are from noon to 2:30 and from 6:30 to 9:30 in the evening. Most drinks consequently are taken with meals.

On charts illustrating the temperance advance in England and Wales, Lord D'Abernon traced the decline of ill incidents to alcoholism. "The delirious tremens and alcohol mortality figures," he said, "are of special importance as showing that there cannot have been any diversion of excessive drinking from the public house to the home."

DEMAND FOR CARS AFTER THE WAR

Foreign representatives of American automobile manufacturers already are anticipating the fall of Berlin and making ready to supply the increased demand for American motor cars that will follow the allied victory.

This is evidenced by the action of these dealers, who represent the National Motor Car & Vehicle corporation in foreign countries.

Instead of waiting for the day when automobile production and international trade is restored to normal, these foreign distributors came to the United States for conferences with the National factory officials at Indianapolis within the past month, making preliminary arrangements for their post-war deliveries.

These foreign representatives are K. Shimosato, Tokyo, Japan; Manuel Carrero, Havana, Cuba; and K. W. Christensen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

While they hail from lands widely separated, they hold the common belief that they can sell all the Nationals that the factory can send them. Consequently, they put in their orders for future shipments at what may seem to be a very early date.

Like all foreign automobile dealers, these distributors realize that they must look to the United States for their cars," said George M. Dickson, president of the National company. "They know that the European manufacturers will not be in a position to make deliveries for some time after peace is declared, as the process of readjustment is bound to be slow in England, France and Italy, war-ridden for more than four years."

"The automobile manufacturers of these countries, which prior to 1914 had rich export markets in Latin America and the Orient, will be handicapped in resuming these business relations. They have made nothing but war material for the past four years. Their plants and organizations are demoralized. They will need new machinery and can contemplate a serious labor shortage."

"National distributors for Denmark told us that he can only look to the future. He has had no cars to sell for a year or more, due to the restrictions on shipping. He has maintained his salerooms, however, during the profitable months in the well-justified hope that peace will bring him a record-breaking business."

"Our Japanese dealer is more fortunate, for we have been able to make some shipments across the Pacific. In fact, he is ordering more cars than we can allow him, due to curtailed production and the difficulty in obtaining shipping space."

"While in Indianapolis, he told us that three Nationals, which were purchased recently by the Imperial Japanese household, had been turned over to Prince Arthur of Connaught and the members of his party during their visit in Tokyo, where they went on diplomatic mission for the British government."

Uncle Sam's of Atlanta, 87 years old, has 11 sons in the service, and says he is awaiting the call for three more of his boys who are eager to fight for "Old Glory."

THERE ARE NO IDLERS NOW IN FRANCE

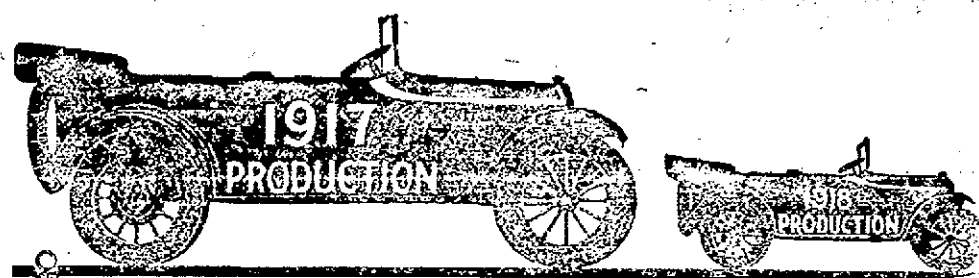
Everyone works and there is a fine spirit of co-operation among the people of France, according to Lieut. Paul Berthier and other officers of the mission of French ordnance engineers in America, where they are engaged in important work for the French government.

Men, women and children are all gladly doing their part to free the land from the invader, and although long hours are the rule, there is no complaint, for everyone realizes that the task must be accomplished and that only by supreme exertions will it be possible.

In the great rush of the German invasion, back in 1914, France, fearing for her very life, summoned every man to arms. This was a mistake, for munitions factories were denuded of their skilled workmen and many of them gave their lives in stemming von Kluck's sweep toward Paris.

When the realization came that the munitions factories were hampered and that their men could serve better there than in the army, a problem was presented. For these men were already in the army, and no one was left outside except the men past 18 years of age, those physically unfit, and a few great specialists. Even the managers of the shops were in the fighting line.

The "work or fight" rule at once,



Rejuvenate Your Car! Don't Buy a New One!

Through the maintaining of present schedules the automobile factories of the countries will this year produce but one-half the regular production.

New machines are and will be scarcer—the prices will be higher—deliveries will become more and more uncertain—trades and materials because of their demand elsewhere are of necessity inferior to those of a few years ago.

Keep the car you now have in trim.

Don't tinker with it yourself. Bring it here if there is anything wrong with it and let our experts put it into condition so that you can get many hundreds of miles more of service from it. Drop in anytime for an estimate. It will be given to you without charge or obligation.

Get Our Rates for Monthly Service

CENTRALVILLE GARAGE

SAMUEL GOYETTE, Prop.

31 WEST THIRD STREET

Telephone 3590 if in Trouble

therefore, became a reality, for men were sent back from the army to the factories only so long as they could serve better there than in the ranks. If their work proved unsatisfactory, they were promptly returned to their places in the battle line.

France has now found a reservoir of unskilled labor among the German prisoners. They are used for heavy work, and Chinese and Senegalese workers have been imported for supplying other labor needs. Women have shown remarkable adaptability in the skilled trades, and do some really remarkable work in the munitions factories, particularly on shells.

The supply of male skilled labor of military age, however, can only be increased by request to the ministry of munitions for the services of men at the front. In many factories wounded soldiers have been employed advantageously on certain work. In practice the rule is that men are not returned to munitions factories unless they have passed their thirty-fifth birthday or have served two full years in the army.

"It is not often necessary to send men back from the factories," says Lieut. Berthier. "The war is a fact to every man and woman in France. We shall have to stop and think what we shall do when the war is ended."

"Everyone works for the war. Think what it means that we have made guns to enable America to enter the fighting line earlier than she could have done! Think of the land, the factories, the coal mines, and, most of all, the men we have lost. It is only because everyone in France works hard that we can have guns and munitions for all our allies and our own armies. Although I understand that other types of 75's are manufactured in England and America, I know that at Bourges all the French 75's—guns that have become famous—are made for the French and American armies. Think what a plant it is that can produce in quantity for several nations!"

"This tremendous output, according to Lieut. Berthier, is only possible through keeping the factories going 24 hours a day and 7 days in the week.

headquarters of this little known bureau, headed by Major Charles S. Pierce. He did similar work in the Philippines and though he was on the retired list when the United States ended the war, he was called into service.

Eight units of 50 men each are in the field. They work under shell fire and gas. They find the spot where each fallen hero has been buried. They erect new and permanent crosses in place of the temporary identification marks.

Perfect Record kept

They preserve records and locations, plot out cemeteries and maintain them. Full control of the plots are taken over from French property owners in the name of the United States government. And everything is done so that any grave can be found at a moment's notice or after the war.

At the bureau headquarters records are kept of each hero's name, rank,

service, date of death, cause, where buried, the grave number and marks, cemetery number and name of the commune and department in which it is located, map references, sources of information, identification number, name and address of nearest relative, notations of personal letters sent them, disposition of identification tags and dates of frequent inspections of grave.

Immediately after a grave is located and data gathered the kindly old major personally writes a letter to the hero's nearest relative. It is the letter that reaches a mother or father after the first shock of the war department's telegram announcing the soldier's death.

What is thought to be the biggest beet ever raised in the state of Ohio, is growing in the garden of J. A. Van Price, in Cincinnati. The beet measures nearly 30 inches in circumference and is still growing.

Blanket Your Horses

The first cold weather is the most severe. We have a mammoth stock to select from. We make a specialty of Extra Large Street Blankets. Leathered and lined.

We Have AUTOMOBILE and CARRIAGE ROBES in good variety.

We Have DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESSSES for All Purposes.

OUR STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE

All fresh goods purchased since our big fire.

WE ARE LOWELL AGENTS FOR KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

TIRES and TUBES

Come any time; you will find us at home.

C. H. HANSON & CO. Inc.

61 ROCK STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

NOT A YANK BURIED IN AN UNMARKED GRAVE

BY EDWARD M. THIERRY.

(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent.)

A FRENCH CITY, Oct.—Rank grass and weeds have no place on the grave of any American soldier-hero fallen in France.

Not a single grave is unmarked, unknown, untended.

The United States army gives tender care to its wounded. And to its martyred dead, heroes who gave their lives for the freedom of the world, it gives all a grateful country can.

Casualty lists do not make pleasant reading. Nor is it pleasant work the grave registration bureau has to do. But it is a labor of love and of gratitude, undertaken by the army in behalf of loved ones at home.

Here in this inland city are the

Union Sheet Metal Co. LARGE & McLEAN

Makers of Automobile Sheet-Metal Parts
Fenders made from fender metal.
Experts on repairing radiators and lamps.

WE DO LEAD-BURNING

337 Thorndike Street
Tel. 1309 Davis Square

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY

AAA. Auto Blue Books. Auto Supplies. Vulcanizing Boston Auto Supply Co. 36 Bridge St. Open every evening. Next to railroad track. Phone 3605.

Open evenings. Tel. 3530-3531. 117th, Third Street

Anderson's TIRE SHOP
Tires and supplies. Vulcanizing guaranteed. Quick service. Prices reasonable. If in trouble on road we come to your aid. Tel. 3530. 117th, Third Street.

Batteries
Lowell storage battery station. Moody St. Opp. City Hall

Gasoline 26c
Fred's, 125 Moody St. 5 Gal. Pump

Glass Set In wind shields and auto lamps. 12 Shafter st. Tel. 4095.

Lowell Motor Mart
MOODY ST. NEXT TO CITY HALL

Agents for the Famous Dodge Brothers at \$685, the Wonderful Maxwell at \$825, the Powerful Vellie at \$1265.

Complete stock of accessories and repair parts for the above mentioned autos and the largest stock in Lowell of repair parts for Ford cars. A full line of best makes of tires in all sizes, always on hand. STEPHEN L. ROCHETTE, Prop.

Chandler The famous Light Six. Lowell Motor Mart, Moody street; next to City Hall.

Dort Cars Roadsters. \$795; touring \$865; 10-hp. 1918, 1919, 1920. A car of today. See it at Howard Garage, 114 Street. L. H. Haver.

Fur Coats Robes Blankets

including an assortment of genuine Raccoon Coats for men and women. These coats, whether hi-or lo-priced, will be found to be of a quality that will give you, the owner, the utmost in wear and appearance.

of cloth, fur and wool, that will give you comfort, warmth and protection against all sorts of weather and temperatures. Ours are reasonably priced and we are sure the texture, quality and manufacture of them will meet with your approval.

Considering the condition of the woolen market we have just cause in feeling proud of our stock of Horse Blankets. Go through it as you will, you cannot find in it a blanket which is not comfortable and fit for the best horse which has ever existed.

Donovan Harness and Auto Supply Co.

MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

SEAMAN JAMES BROSNAN
VISITS GAY PAREE

Seaman James Brosnan, son of Capt. James Brosnan of the local police department, who was on the U.S.S. Mt. Vernon when it was torpedoed by a German submarine on the coast of France sometime ago, recently spent a furlough in Paris and he has written a very interesting letter concerning his stay in the gay city to his father. The young man is enjoying the best of health and wishes to be remembered to his Lowell friends.

The letter reads as follows:

Dear Father: I haven't received any mail from you since the last letter Sept. 15, but I have some spare time



SEAMAN JAMES BROSNAN

and will write to let you know I haven't forgotten you.

I just arrived this morning from a four days' leave in Paris. At first I wasn't going, but I missed the boat to London last winter and I didn't want to let this chance to see Paris slip by after all I heard from the fellows who went there. For a day and a half I went around with some fellows from the ship, but I lost them and later met a bunch of truck drivers. I asked him if there were any Massachusetts boys around. I told him I came from Lowell and he informed me there were Lowell boys at the Hotel . . . and he directed me how to get there. I went up and found the fellow who was in the pleasant street and whose father is plumbing inspector at city hall. The other fellow lived off Broadway and his brother used to be on the police force in Lowell. They were both the picture of health and they said they felt fine. They looked at me and then two fellows came from behind and they had just arrived in Paris that morning with a broken down truck.

At the same place I met two more Lowell fellows, one of whom got hit with shrapnel in the recent big drive. He lived in John street. The other fellow lived at Davis square. I didn't know him, but I was informed he is not the fellow you know. Another sailor and I rode around Paris in an automobile truck and at night we slept at the same hotel. The next morning the soldiers left for the front and we left with them. It was not anywhere near the front line trenches, but it was a grand way from Paris. There were five soldiers and a sailor besides myself and, believe me, it was a nice party. I went through places that used to be towns, but now are nothing but piles of stone and cement. I saw trench dugouts, barbed wire entanglements and everything in that line that is being used in this war. I went up where these fellows make their home, and that is the best building in the town. I guess at one time it was a fine home for someone, but there is no roof on the building now.

I went down by a well known river and saw some machine gun nests. I

Over the Top
Continued

Middlesex county did not wait until the eleventh hour before doing its duty. Last evening enough had been reported to show the entire district over its quota, and the achievement was emphasized by continual subscriptions today.

Despite the handicap of a gripple epidemic and the corollary dearth of Liberty loan meetings, together with the peace talk which has been propagated within the past few weeks, Lowell stuck manfully to her course and responded gratifyingly to the call of the government.

It was announced this afternoon that the American Hide & Leather Co. had subscribed \$22,000 as a corporation and its employees subscribed \$20,000.

This afternoon the city's honor flag was hoisted at the junction of Central and Merrimack streets as a symbol of the patriotism of some 20,000 Lowell subscribers to the latest issue of the government securities.

Chairman's Statement

When it became known that Lowell and the rest of the northern Middlesex district had gone over the top, Chairman Robert F. Marden said that the success of the drive was due wholly to the banks and the people of the community. The industries also came in for congratulation as well as the several hundred campaign workers both in Lowell and the surrounding towns who have given of their time without stint.

Large Subscribers

Some of the large subscriptions which were reported to the loan committee last evening and which helped to send Lowell over her quota included the following:

Harvard Brewing Co.	\$20,000
Lowell Electric Light Corp.	50,000
Lowell 5 Cents Savings Bank	50,000
American Woolen Co.	50,000
Appleton Co. Employees	10,000
Mass. Cotton Mills Employees	25,000
Merrimack River Savings Bank	25,000
Hamilton Mfg. Co. Employees	25,000
Merrimack Wool Co. Employees	25,000
Bay State Cotton Corp.	12,500
Danahall Boller Works	10,000
Pat State Co. Employees	10,000
Stony Brook Carbonizing Co.	10,000
Daniel T. Sullivan	5,000
Telephone Em. (operators)	5,000
John C. Meyer Co.	5,000
Thomas F. Kelley	5,000
David Ziehl	5,000
Samuel Orbach	5,000
Patricia F. Conway	5,000
Itese D. Conway	5,000
Joseph Cayouette	5,000
Aminda Cayouette	5,000
Cornelius F. Daly	5,000
P. W. Kelly	5,000
Mineral Soap Mfg. Co.	1,000

saw what the American soldiers had to put up with. We met some French people who were coming back looking for their homes, but no traces of them had been left. If I had had three days longer I would have gone into the trenches. I will now close with love to all and remember me to all my friends. Your loving son, Jim.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN
THE POLICE COURT

Balbina Raczka, a young woman still in her teens, mother of a 13-day-old baby, was arraigned before Judge Earhart at this morning's session of the police court on a charge of polygamy, while Joseph A. Barry was brought in on a statutory offense in connection with the same case. Both entered a plea of not guilty, but after hearing the evidence the court found otherwise and held both for the superior court.

Stanislaw Pletzyk, husband No. 1 of the woman defendant, testified that he was married to Balbina Nov. 12, 1917, at Fall River. He said his wife left him last March and he later saw her at Peterboro, N. H., where she was living with Barry.

Carl Anderson, a police officer from West Peterboro testified to knowing the couple in Peterboro. He said before Barry married the woman he warned him that she had another husband and told him it would be better for him to investigate. He said the couple were married in Peterboro, June 11, 1918.

Barry, testifying in his own behalf, denied any knowledge of the woman's first marriage when he married her. He said after the ceremony had been performed he was informed that she was divorced and he questioned her about the subject, and she admitted having been married before, but stating she had her divorce.

Joseph Thieren and Miss Virginia Pratt were brought in on a complaint charging lewd and lascivious cohabitation and after admitting their guilt they were fined \$75 each. Antonio J. Brachio was arraigned on a similar offense and after hearing the evidence in this case to wit: that the young man came to this city with Emily P. Marcus several months ago with the understanding that he would marry the girl, the court asked him if he would marry the girl and his reply being in the negative, he was sentenced to six months in jail.

Joseph Bouchard and Edward H. Carroll, charged with disturbing the peace, were fined \$5 each. John H. Wells, charged with the larceny of copper wire from the Lowell Insulated Wire Co., had his case continued until Wednesday.

Cases of drunkenness were disposed of as follows: Elizabeth Hayes, \$10; Frank Murray, suspended sentence to the state farm; Charles Farrow, case continued 10 days in jail; John Murphy, 10 days in jail; Charles P. O'Donnell, suspended sentence to the state farm and Joseph Lapointe, 1 month in jail. The latter appealed.

Berlin jeweler now has world-famous gold silver service stolen from Czar Nicholas' palace.

Of the men now sitting in the United States senate 26 have served as governors of their respective states.

Ladies' garment workers in New York City have been granted a 20 per cent. increase in pay.

Grippe Increase
Continued

Health survey of the city, which includes a report of practically every home in the city of Lowell, and after a very careful investigation of the daily reports of new cases of influenza and pneumonia, and deaths from the same, it is the unanimous opinion of the board of health that it would be unwise and dangerous to the public health to make any changes regarding the holding of public gatherings. The public should realize that influenza is one of those diseases, the control of which rests with the public. It is, therefore, of extreme importance that no exception be made and that schools, soda fountains, saloons, pool rooms, concert houses, bowling houses, theatres, moving picture houses, stores and churches, together with all public gatherings, either in or out of doors should not be permitted, until further notice.

"The board is in daily session, and as soon as conditions warrant, the ban will be lifted at once."

"PIERRE BRINELLE, M.D., THOMAS F. CARROLL, M.D., JOHN E. DRURY"

Increase Today

There was a considerable increase in the number of new cases of influenza reported at the board of health office today. At the noon hour 149 cases had been recorded which was 42 more than the total number reported all day yesterday. At noon yesterday only 62 cases had been recorded in comparison with 54 the day before. The total number of cases to date is 6066. Three deaths were reported today, bringing the total to 278.

Besides the formal passage of the vote referred to above, the only other business transacted by the board was the acceptance of the daily report from the isolation hospital. There are at present 55 patients at the hospital; there were six admittances yesterday which is the lowest since the epidemic became prevalent; three patients were discharged and there were three deaths.

Dr. C. R. Eskey, the federal health officer in charge of the hospital, who was reported sick yesterday, was much better today, although still confined to his room.

Still Shut Tight

This morning's statement of the board of health means that the city is still shut up tight and the restrictions have not been relaxed an inch. The schools, theatres, saloons, soda fountains etc. will not open Monday and the statement of the board is pretty explicit as to its stand on the church opening question tomorrow. The board has virtually said that churches should not open, and it is expected that the majority will live up to this request. Most of the Protestant churches have announced that they will suspend services and Rev. Leon Lamotte, O. M. I., pastor of Notre Dame de Lourdes church, made a definite statement this afternoon that his church will hold no services tomorrow.

Quiet This Evening

Business downtown will be virtually suspended this evening as the request of the board of health that all stores excepting drug stores and those selling food close at 6.30 is still in force. There was a noticeable increase in shopping downtown this afternoon in comparison with other Saturday afternoons.

The rigidity of the gripple situation will be softened somewhat by the fact that the ban on gasoline has been lifted and people who own machines will be allowed to use them to the limit tomorrow.



GEN. E. GUGLIEMOTTI

Military attaché to the United States and map showing how double drive into Austria which he proposes would be undertaken.

URGES BIG DOUBLE
DRIVE INTO AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The psychological moment has arrived for a great double allied drive against Austria, in the opinion of General Emilio Gugliemotti, military attaché of the Italian embassy in Washington.

Only one eventuality should be permitted to delay this offensive, he believes; that is a German retreat on a grand scale from Belgium and northern France.

"The general told me in an interview today that he has always believed that Germany can best be

crushed by first crushing her allies and attacking her from the rear. "She has lost Bulgaria," he said. "Now the thing to do is to take Turkey from her; then Austria, leaving the Kaiser to fight alone."

"This can be accomplished by smashing Austria from the south-west and the southeast simultaneously; by a drive from the Piave toward Trieste and Laibach and an advance through Serbia and Albania into Bosnia and Herzegovina at the same time."

"Of course, all our operations are in the hands of Generalissimo Rich, and it is for him alone to decide. But it is well within the range of possibility to expect an Italian offensive before winter—providing the Italian front is re-enforced with a sufficient number of reserves."

"We may believe that peace is coming inside of two months, but we must continue our preparation as if we knew that the war is to last two years longer!"

"A winter campaign against Austria is very possible in Venetia; it is not possible in the Alps. Our task would be to strike through the plains of Venice at Laibach, which is the key to the invasion of Austria. At the same time we must hold them in the Brenno mountains as we have held them for four years, to prevent a flanking movement."

"The success of a campaign in Albania largely depends on the roads

charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

MOLAN.—The funeral of Anna Moran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Moran, took place yesterday morning from the funeral parlors of Undertakers O'Donnell & Sons, 130 Broad street, at 9 o'clock. Burial will be in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery. Funeral arrangements in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

DOUGLAS.—Died in this city, Oct. 17 at the Lowell General hospital, Mrs. Anna Douglas, aged 62 years, 10 months, 17 days. Private funeral services will be held from the home of her sister Mrs. J. H. Douglas, 150 Broad street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

GROUNKE.—The funeral of Mrs. Annie Grounke will take place Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock from her late home, 65 Oak street. Funeral mass will be celebrated at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Burial will take place in St. Patrick's cemetery under the direction of Undertakers Higgins Bros.

FINAGAN.—The funeral of Florence G. Finagan will take place from her late home, 41 West Sixth street, Monday morning at 8.30. Funeral mass will be sung at St. Michael's church at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in St. Patrick's cemetery, in charge of Undertaker Peter H. Savary.

GLEASON.—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Gleason will take place Monday morning at 8 o'clock from her late home, 40 Andrews street. Funeral mass will be sung at the Sacred Heart church at 9 o'clock. Burial will take place in St. Patrick's cemetery under the direction of Higgins Bros. Motor cortege.

HERLIHY.—The funeral of Miss Frances Herlihy will take place Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. from her late home, 22 Oak street. Funeral mass will be held at St. Mary's cemetery. Burial will be in the family lot in St. Mary's cemetery. The funeral will be under the direction of Charles H. Molloy's Sons.

MURCHELL.—Died in this city Oct. 17, at his home, 226 Lincoln street, Robert D. Murcell, aged 37 years, 11 months. Private funeral services will be held from his home, 226 Lincoln street, Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

McMASTER.—Died in this city, Oct. 19, at her home, 56 Rolfe street, Miss Margaret B. McMaster, aged 24 years, 11 months. Private funeral services will be held from the home, 56 Rolfe street, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

McMASTER.—Died in this city, Oct. 19, at her home, 56 Rolfe street, Miss Margaret B. McMaster, aged 24 years, 11 months. Private funeral services will be held from the home, 56 Rolfe street, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

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charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

MOLAN.—The funeral of Anna Moran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Moran, took place yesterday morning from the funeral parlors of Undertakers O'Donnell & Sons, 130 Broad street, at 9 o'clock. Burial will be in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery. Funeral arrangements in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

DOUGLAS.—Died in this city, Oct. 17 at the Lowell General hospital, Mrs. Anna Douglas, aged 62 years, 10 months, 17 days. Private funeral services will be held from the home of her sister Mrs. J. H. Douglas, 150 Broad street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

GROUNKE.—The funeral of Mrs. Annie Grounke will take place Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock from her late home, 65 Oak street. Funeral mass will be celebrated at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Burial will take place in St. Patrick's cemetery under the direction of Undertakers Higgins Bros.

FINAGAN.—The funeral of Florence G. Finagan will take place from her late home, 41 West Sixth street, Monday morning at 8.30. Funeral mass will be sung at St. Michael's church at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in St. Patrick's cemetery, in charge of Undertaker Peter H. Savary.

GLEASON.—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Gleason will take place Monday morning at 8 o'clock from her late home, 40 Andrews street. Funeral mass will be sung at the Sacred Heart church at 9 o'clock. Burial will take place in St. Patrick's cemetery under the direction of Higgins Bros. Motor cortege.

HERLIHY.—The funeral of Miss Frances Herlihy will take place Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. from her late home, 22 Oak street. Funeral mass will be held at St. Mary's cemetery. Burial will be in the family lot in St. Mary's cemetery. The funeral will be under the direction of Charles H. Molloy's Sons.

MURCHELL.—Died in this city Oct. 17, at his home, 226 Lincoln street, Robert D. Murcell, aged 37 years, 11 months. Private funeral services will be held from his home, 226 Lincoln street, Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

McMASTER.—Died in this city, Oct. 19, at her home, 56 Rolfe street, Miss Margaret B. McMaster, aged 24 years, 11 months. Private funeral services will be held from the home, 56 Rolfe street, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

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REVOLUTIONIZE BASEBALL

Siamese Soldiers Use "Bean" Instead of Bat to "Clout 'Em Where They Ain't"

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Speaking of casualties, unless somebody hurries up and tells the Siamese troops fighting with the allies a few things about the great American game of baseball, the little Siamese men are in danger of being entirely wiped out. It's a shame they should be permitted to go on taking liberties with the Yank pastime and piling up casualties, too, because they are nice boys and they look like good troops. They are snappy and smart and well disciplined, but they never will see the front if someone doesn't take them aside and confidently explain that a baseball when it comes in contact with the human skull is to be classed as a dangerous weapon.

The trouble is that the soldiers from the land of the white elephant are trying to apply the same principles to baseball that they use in their native game. Unfortunately for them the Siamese ball is made of wicker and is soft and light. A baseball is neither of these things, and if you don't believe it ask somebody who has stopped one of Walter Johnson's fast ones with his dome. He knows. That is, he knows what the doctors and nurses tell him about it when he comes to a few hours later.

In the first place, it is necessary to explain something about the Siamese game. Several men stand in a circle to play this, and the object is to keep the wicker sphere, about as big as a croquet ball, in the air. The players use knees, feet, elbows, shoulders and heads, particularly heads, in attaining this object. They develop wonderful skill in hitting the ball around with assorted corners of their anatomy, too, and sometimes the ball doesn't come in contact with terra firma for

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LOWELL, MASS.

several minutes. Apparently there are no points scored and the play is simply for exercise and to exhibit dexterity and cunning.

When a detachment of these Siamese athletes arrived in a training camp in France, they immediately wanted to learn baseball. There is a "feyerd soldier" in this camp just as there are foyers everywhere. There are American amusements in France wherever troops are, headquarters of the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), the Jewish welfare board, the American Library association and the Salvation Army. The American athletic director attached to this foyer offered to teach the Bangkok delegation the game and the diamond was duly laid out.

First, the director explained the general idea of baseball through the interpreters, with which the Siamese are liberally provided. The orientals listened attentively and soon told the American that they were ready for the practical part. So a couple of teams lined up and the pitcher uncorked the Siamese idea of a curve. To the horror of the Americans present, the batter promptly stuck his head in the way of the ball and ran to first base, fortunately for him the batter didn't have any speed, else the batter would have been carried to first, or to the hospital. The American instructor hastened to explain that it was not according to the Spalding guide to stick one's head in the path of the ball and they tried it again.

Evidently the next batter thought the instructor was complaining because his predecessor hadn't driven the ball far enough with his roof, for he deliberately butted the first pitch as hard as he could. At this interesting juncture the instructor halted the game and kindly but firmly insisted that he would have to confiscate the implements of war in the interests of safety unless the Siamese changed their tactics. He saw that all sorts of international tangles might develop if he permitted soldiers of an allied power to commit suicide, one by one.

This time he told the interpreters slowly and distinctly that the ball was to be hit with the leg of wood carried by the batter and not with the features. The idea of using the ball seemed to percolate a little and the next batter swung madly. Being unused to the trick of meeting the ball, he missed. He tried again, and missed. The third time, he threw away the bat entirely, and butted the ball.

And so it goes. They say it is the surest way, and as they are here to fight and die anyhow if need be, they do not worry about the heavy percentage of casualties. When one of them acquired a lump the size of an egg on his head it is regarded as an honorable wound, and as for the palm: "C'est la guerre."

A young Chicago bank clerk named Cross, filling out his questionnaire, wrote, in answer to the query as to whether he had any children, "One expected." Instead of one, two arrived, both red-headed like the father. One has been named Red Cross and the other Chris Cross.

GEORGIA TECH LOSES STARS THROUGH WAR, BUT HEISMAN PLANS GREAT 11

(N.E.A. Special to The Sun.)
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Georgia Tech, unbeaten for three years on the field of football combat, is back in 1918 with another eleven that promises to be a sensation. Patriotic fervor which swept through the college, took from the campus and sent into the ranks of the army and navy nine of the eleven regulars of the 1917 championship aggregation and also eight of the best 1917 substitutes. But, despite the loss so occasioned, Coach John W. Heisman is busily engaged in welding together another machine that will bring greater glory to Georgia Tech. Heisman arrived here a few weeks



JOSEPH N. GUYON

ago hopeful that there would be left a fair nucleus for a new eleven. But he found only two regulars reporting for duty. Undismayed, "Football's Master Strategist" went right ahead building a new "Yellow Jacket" combination. Heisman for years has ranked as a genius in assembling great elevens out of very light material. This year, he is forced to duplicate his achievements of the past, as the majority of his 1918 candidates are lightweight.

Guyon, the great halfback, and Fincher, are the only regulars left of the great 1917 combination. Strupper, all-American halfback of 1917,

Captain Carter, another all-American player, Right End Bell and Left End Gull, Center Phillips, Left Tackle Higgins, Left Guard Whitehead, Quarterback Hill and Fullback Harbin are in government service. Ulrich, Pollers, Johnson, Colcord, Thwait, Pitts, Shaver and Rogers—all great substitutes of 1917—have gone into war service.

But Heisman, working with the material that is left, and teaching his newcomers the tricks that have made Heisman's name famous as a football strategist, has put together a team which promises to rank among the truly great of 1918.

Heisman, during the past eight years of his career, has had many opportunities to coach some of the biggest colleges in America. Big financial inducements have been made, but Heisman remained at Georgia Tech. And there, through 1915, 1916 and 1917 came to him his greatest glory.

Through those three years, Georgia Tech mingled in 25 gridiron duels without suffering defeat. The three elevens rolled up the amazing total of 1229 points—an average of 45 points per game—while its rivals could score only 61. The 1916 Georgia Tech team, playing against Cumberland, won by the wonderful score of 222 to 0.

The "Golden Tornado" team of Georgia Tech in 1917 played—and won—nine games. It rolled up 491 points against 17 by its foes, and numbered University of Pennsylvania, Carlisle, Vanderbilt, Washington & Lee and Auburn among its victims. Auburn, which only a week before had played a scoreless tie with Ohio State, champion of the "Big Nine" in the west, was beaten 65 to 7 by Tech.

BASEBALL MAKING GREAT HIT "OVER THERE"

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The popularity of baseball among the allied nations abroad is spreading so rapidly that there is already a demand for simple instructions and rules of the game, printed in foreign languages. To meet these requirements several expert baseball authorities are collaborating in the preparation of a baseball primer which will be distributed in various sections of Europe. The pamphlet, which will be printed in French, Italian, English and Spanish, will carry the rules of the game in the simplest form. In addition there will be pages of explanations and answers to the questions which arise among those who are playing their first contests. These questions and answers will be printed both in English and various foreign languages in parallel columns in order that when American and foreign players, or spectators meet, without being able to speak the language of their opponents or neighbors in the stands, there may be a medium of communication at hand. A glossary of technical and baseball terms in all languages is also to be appended.

What is probably one of the last of the special baseball war-time contracts, which star players insisted the magnates should sign in order to retain their services, during the days when the Federal league was raiding the major circuits, was spread before the public recently. When Jake Dau-

bert, first baseman of the Brooklyn Nationals, carried his appeal to the national commission for the balance of his salary due under his interpretation of his contract, the special articles in the same were announced as follows:

"The club agrees to pay the player, for the season of 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, beginning on or about the 15th day of April in each of said years, and ending on or about the 15th day of October, in each of said years, a salary at the rate of nine thousand (\$9000) dollars per season." In addition this contract had eliminated from it the paragraph known as the ten-days'-notice-of-release clause, and also had inserted therein the following:

"It is further understood and agreed that the services of the party of the second part shall not be released, resigned, traded or transferred, without the consent of the party of the second part."

It is very doubtful, according to the baseball magnates, if a contract containing similar clauses favoring the club owners for many years to come. An agreement giving a salary of \$15,000 to an athlete for approximately thirty months work, with an annotation which makes it impossible to dispense with his services without the consent of the player, is going to be a rarity, well worth framing in the future, if the baseball club owners are to be believed.

Sport and war were strangely mingled in the recent Seine swim, the big sport event of the year in Paris. The hero of the race down the Seine through Paris, a distance of about 7 1/3 miles was not the winner but the man who finished last of the male competitors. He was Charles Nungesser, the champion aviator, who though still hampered by wounds not yet completely healed, his left leg in fact became useless early in the race, persevered to the end and finished in 3 hours and 45 minutes, receiving a greater welcome from the thousands lining the banks than even the winner.

The French are not usually regarded as an athletic nation but this race, organized every year attracted thirty-one entries, of whom twenty-eight started and twenty-two (12 men and 9 women) finished, without counting the veteran George Paulus, aged 53, the winner of this event in 1905, who gave an exhibition swim, coming in sixth. The winner was George Michel, a runner in the heavy artillery, whose time was 3 hours, 3 minutes. The first woman to arrive, Suzanne Wurtz, came in sixth in 3 hours, 19 minutes, followed by Juliette Gardelle, in 3 hours, 21 minutes. Women took the 12th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 21st places, the last but one being a little girl, Henriette Gardelle, only thirteen years old, who with a handicap of half an hour, finished in 4 hours, 43 minutes.

JOE'S A HERO!

Lt. Platt, Former Sun Writer, Decorated by Pershing

(N.E.A. Special to The Sun.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Thousands of Sun readers will remember "Joe" Platt—Jonas H. Platt—formerly military expert for the Newspaper Enterprise association, whose articles on military and naval topics were fea-

DECOYS FOR HUN SNIPERS

Heads of Dummy Soldiers Peer Over Tops in American Camouflage Station

BEHIND AMERICAN LINES IN FRANCE—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Heads of dummy soldiers made of papier mache and mounted on long poles peer with staring eyes over the tops of imitation parapets in the American camouflage station here. They are decoys for the German sniper to shoot at and thus disclose his hiding place.

Long lines of these dummy figures lean against the walls of the "toy

tures of the news until America got into the war.

Platt, now a first lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, has just been decorated with the distinguished service cross by General Pershing, for "extraordinary hero-

ism."

It happened near Belleau wood, north of Chateau Thierry, last June 6. The official citation, just made public, reads:

"Seriously wounded in the leg early in the engagement, Lieutenant Platt

continued to direct operations not only of his platoon but of another. He charged and drove off the crew of an enemy machine gun, supervised the disposition and digging in of a large part of his company, and yielded command only when exhausted from pain and loss of blood."

Word received by Platt's mother, Mrs. Katherine Platt, Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, is that "Joe" expects to get back into action soon.

Before joining N. E. A., Lieutenant Platt had been city editor of the Brooklyn Times and assistant editor of the New York Evening Mail. Later he was editor of "Pep," the newspaperman's magazine issued by N.E.A. He joined the naval reserve in Cleveland before war broke out, but later asked to be transferred to the marine corps so he could see more action.

shop," as the soldiers call it, a huge building where companies and regiments of imitation soldiers are manufactured. Soldier heads, some bare-headed and others wearing helmets, are first modeled by sculptors working in soft white clay. This is repeated in papier mache.

A big oven bakes the papier mache heads to the required hardness. Then they pass to the artists, who put on the natural tint of flesh, uniform and helmet. Finally they are mounted on long poles and are ready to be held up as decoys along the trenches, to draw the fire of the enemy. Very often an enemy sniper will displace his waterbouts by taking a shot at one of these papier mache soldiers peering over the trench front.

Turning from the plaster decoys the correspondents were suddenly confronted by a whole regiment of soldiers armed and in full field equipment, and thrown out in open order as the men go forward in the early morning raids. But instead of being real soldiers, this was a regiment of "silhouettes." Each figure was life-size, painted on thin board, and cut out much as children cut out paper dolls. Some were kneeling and firing; others were firing from the shoulder; and others stood at rest. They were fine looking "men," every one of them, and the work of the best artists.

These silhouettes are one of our most effective means of camouflage. It was explained. They are used in the early dawn, when there is a mist which makes it difficult to detect the deception. During the night they are posted in open order far in front. As daylight breaks the enemy sees this army dimly outlined through the mist. It usually draws the fire of machine guns and batteries, and gives in advance the main lines of enemy resistance. With this disclosed, the men leap forward and living figures take the place of the painted silhouettes.

Near the silhouettes, artists were turning out a number of most artistic tree stumps. The stumps looked very natural, covered with moss, but each was a handy box from which a sniper could work with his gun. One of these handy boxes was inside a pile of old tin cans; and in another, the observer looked through an orifice of a helmet which had apparently fallen on the battlefield. But the cans and the helmet were not real—all camouflage.

A very effective camouflage, used along the top of trenches, is a simple box of rough, irregular shape, painted to resemble earth and covered with gravel and twigs. This is set upon the edge of the trench and looks just like the rest of the earth, but inside there is room for the head and shoulder of a soldier who can look about as though head and shoulder above the trench.

Arthur Burkey of Mauch Chunk, Penn., a railroad employe, has organized a men's knitting club to make sweaters and other wearing apparel for soldiers.

A committee in the District of Columbia is adapting for band music 31 of the well known hymns, familiar to all denominations, so that they can be sung at the camps. Until now it has been difficult to sing hymns with a band accompaniment. The instruments are so high in pitch that the human voice is strained in following them.



LIEUT. JONAS H. PLATT

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YANKS EAGER TO FIGHT

But Serious Understanding of Cause Most Impresses the War Secretary

BY HAROLD E. BECHTOL

(European Manager of the Newspaper Enterprise Association)

LONDON, England, October.—In an interview at the home of Gen. Biddle here in London, Secretary of War Baker gave his impressions of the First United States Army.

Baker was just back from France.



Secretary Baker (right) and Harold E. Bechtol (left) from a group of newspaper men photographed in the garden of the residence of General Biddle in France.

where he spent many days with the American fighters and watched them in battle—the first complete American army to take part in the war.

"Serious soldiers," he called them. "Determined and efficient."

"He told of incidents he had witnessed to illustrate their grit; their eagerness to 'have a go' at the Germans; their gaiety."

"He termed their morale 'superb,' and told how they all smile—broad American smiles."

"But the outstanding impression the American soldier makes," he added earnestly, "the impression I carry away, is one of a soldier who understands perfectly well the righteous cause for which he is fighting."

Secretary Baker made it very em-

phatic that the Americans' splendid spirit—their light-heartedness—in no sense dulled their determination, or their appreciation of the serious business ahead. He continued:

"The transformation of these young Americans, fresh from civil life, into determined, competent units of a thoroughly efficient army, in so short a time, is simply wonderful."

He recalled seeing these Americans when they were "rookies" back home in training camps.

United States Boys Apt Pupils

"Their astonishingly rapid development has been made possible by their aptitude and intelligence; their zeal and energy; and the whole-souled spirit in which they dropped everything else and set about to learn their jobs in the army."

Baker stood on a hill and watched their victorious advance east of St. Mihiel.

"It was an advance by thoroughly competent troops," said Baker. "Their conduct was magnificent."

Illustrates Yankee Grit

The secretary visited hospitals where the wounded men being cared for. This incident, he said, illustrates the grit of the wounded Americans and the solicitous care they receive.

"When I entered one hospital two orderlies were trying to pull out a wounded soldier's boot. A bullet had gone through the boot into his leg."

"Don't try to pull that boot off like that," ordered a surgeon.

"But the wounded man grunted his teeth, said it didn't hurt and started to help the orderlies get it off."

"Hurt? Of course it hurts," insisted the surgeon. "Sit the boot clear down the leg." And the boot was off.

Speaking of the Americans' physical fitness, Baker said:

"To the German army and in the French army there are older men and young boys; and in a lesser degree this is true even in the British army. But the Americans are almost all between 20 and 30—strong, muscular fellows in perfect physical trim."

Baker talked with scores of soldiers—soldiers of practically every branch of the service, and of every rank—from Gen. Pershing to Private Jones.

Eager to "Go Over"

And he found everywhere the same eagerness to "get at it." He related this incident to illustrate their spirit:

"An officer going about on inspection at the front, asked a group of men whether they had any complaints."

"No one answered."

"Oh, come on," the officer insisted. "You can't tell me that not one of you fellows has a thing to complain about."

"There was another silence. Finally one sturdy American could hold in no longer."

"Yes," he said, "I've got a complaint. We had good weather today, and good weather yesterday, and good weather the day before yesterday, and—"

pointing toward the German lines—"there those sons-of-guns are, right over there and we don't go over!"

The war secretary, in St. Mihiel just after the French and American attacks had sent the Germans scurrying, talked to many citizens. They told him that the Germans had been very strict, but not cruel.

Although the Germans had been gone only a very short time, when he entered St. Mihiel all the women and girls from the smallest toddlers to the oldest women were teeming out in remarkably good clothes," Baker continued.

"I asked some of the women where they got such nice clothes."

"We've been saving these for four years," they said.

"Even more surprising was the remarkable number of French flags flying everywhere. The Germans had just left, mind you. So we inquired about the flags."

"Those, too," said an elderly woman, "we have had hidden away for four years, waiting for our soldiers to come back."

FITTING ASIA INTO THE WORLD PEACE ARCH

BY BURTON KNISELY

(Staff Correspondent, Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

PEKING, China, October.—One immense and hitherto unpublished benefit of the fact that Siberian intervention has brought together as co-workers in a common far-eastern cause three nations—America, England and Japan—is this:

After the war these three nations must unite in a general settlement of the entire far-eastern situation—such a settlement as will preserve the world peace now being dearly won.

This present co-operation is good training for that task. It should clear up misunderstandings and reconcile conflicting aims.

Therefore, the Siberian intervention can do more than stabilize Siberia and Russia. It can stabilize the whole Orient, now decidedly in a state of unstable equilibrium.

After thorough investigation, in Japan, Manchuria and Siberia, and now in China, of the inside facts and fundamental forces of eastern politics, I am convinced no words can exaggerate the importance of this opportunity and duty.

Within five years after the end of the European war—if that war is settled right, and it must be—the biggest international problems of all the powers will be focused in the Orient. Datelines on important foreign political news Americans read then will be set London and Paris, but Tokyo and Peking.

The four hundred million people of China, three hundred million of India and two hundred million of Russia—almost a billion people, mind you, or considerably more than half the world's total population of one billion, seven hundred million—are staggering around blindly, filled with unrest.

Prevent World Toppling

The gyroscope of western light and organization must be planned and held up in the Orient to keep the continent of Asia from toppling the world sideways so we all slide into the ditch.

And three nations now fighting side by side in Asia—Japan, England and America—have got to do the job.

My investigations through the or-

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SUBMARINE HUNT

Ten American Destroyers in Most Successful Operation on August 9

Sank Several Hun Raiders and Rescued 450 of Crew of Torpedoed Cruiser

AMERICAN NAVAL BASE, France, Oct. 11.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Ten American destroyers took part in one of the most successful submarine hunts on Aug. 9. They were heading south in column formation when the leading destroyer sighted a periscope to her port bow at 500 yards and gave chase. The submarine submerged, but the destroyer steamed ahead of her and dropped two depth bombs in her path and then let go 14 charges in a circle. Suddenly the bow of the submarine emerged and became a target for the shells of the destroyer. As the submarine again submerged, apparently helpless, the destroyer passed directly over her and dropped two charges directly on her at a depth of 20 feet. Nothing further was seen of the submarine.

Another Encounter

Another encounter followed a submarine attack on a big American repair ship entering port. The torpedo, fired at close range, just missed the rudder of the American vessel. An American destroyer dashed to the attack and dropped a barrage of depth charges. A streak of oil came to the surface, indicating the submarine was following a zigzag course. Another destroyer and several submarine chasers joined in the hunt, dropping depth charges on oil patches along the route. It is believed the submarine was damaged and that several days later it was destroyed by a depth charge.

Unusual activity was displayed by the submarines in the Bay of Biscay on Aug. 15 and 16. One American destroyer reported that she had destroyed or damaged a large submarine on the 15th. But the same day three American freighters were attacked and two of them, the Montanan and the Cubore, were sunk.

Saved 450 from French Cruiser

More than 450 of the crew of the French cruiser Du Petit Thouars were rescued by American destroyers when she was torpedoed on Aug. 8, eliciting a note of thanks from the French naval authorities to the American naval commander. Highest tribute was paid by the American naval commander in France to American, French and British destroyers which managed to bring into port the American freight steamer, Westward-Ho, after she had been torpedoed, thus saving a cargo of airplanes, field artillery, rifles, machine guns and ammunition.

SUFFRAGISTS TO ATTACK ALL THE "WILFUL 34"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Senator Wadsworth of New York was the particular target of attack by the suffragists yesterday. The senator was singled out as one of the "wilful 34" who voted against the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

On the steps of the senate office yesterday morning, suffragists upheld a banner reading:

"Senator Wadsworth's regiment is fighting for democracy abroad."

"Senator Wadsworth left his regiment and is fighting against democracy in the senate."

"Senator Wadsworth could serve his country better by fighting with his regiment abroad than by fighting women."

The suffragists say they will attack the "wilful 34" individually, day by day. Today will be "Baired day," in criticism of Senator Baird of New Jersey.

YANKS REPULSE ATTACKS

Clean Out Loges Wood—

Take 20,000 Gallons of Hun Gasoline

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Friday, Oct. 18 (By the Associated Press).—Fierce counter attacks were made by the Germans this morning east of the Meuse river but they were easily repulsed. There were lively artillery duels during the morning, but little infantry fighting.

The Germans continue to rely chiefly on machine guns to check the Americans but even these weapons are almost quiet in the eastern portion of this section. American patrols have been active in the center and on the left wing, where they have established outpost lines north of Cole de Chatillon.

They have partially cleaned out Loges wood and penetrated further into Bantheville wood. Because of the wet weather the enemy has been using many gas shells recently. The American guns opened quite a heavy bombardment at 7 o'clock this morning.

In captured dugouts in the territory recently taken by the Americans infernal machines have been discovered. These were operated by mercury thermometers, the bombs exploding when a certain temperature was reached.

During the advance yesterday the American troops captured 20,000 gallons of German gasoline.

HELP WANTED

Pitts Auto Supply

REJOICING IN PARIS

Huge Crowds Cheer Clemenceau, "the Tiger," When Told of Allied Victories

PARIS, Oct. 18 (By A. P.).—"Our victory does not spell revenge," said Premier Clemenceau amid scenes of indescribable enthusiasm in the chamber of deputies this afternoon. "Our victory and the victory of our allies means the liberation of civilization and liberty of human conscience."

Paris had lived historic days since the beginning of the war, but never since those dark days of August, 1914, has Paris lived such a day as this. Clemenceau looked the tiger of old when he ascended the tribune, the light of victory shining on his whole countenance.

Long before the hour set for the opening of the chamber huge crowds, overflowing across the Seine to the Place de la Concorde, had gathered. Every seat in the chamber was occupied, except those where the French flag entwined with the crimson plush of a vacant chair showed that the former occupant had died—that he had served his country not alone in the chamber of deputies, but on the field of battle.

After Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber, told of the liberation of Lille, Douai, Ostend and Bruges, and while the deputies and audience were cheering frantically, Clemenceau arose from the government bench and made his way to the tribune, with the dust of Lille still clinging to his garments.

"Can I add anything to the patriotic words of the president of the chamber?" said the premier, "except that I have just received a telegram (and he waved a blue leaflet toward the deputies) stating that Roubaix and Tournai have just been liberated."

There was not one discordant voice in the whole chamber, but two conspicuous socialist members remained seated while the other departments applauded.

"There should be but one voice here," said President Deschanel, glaring at the socialists, who sheepishly arose, and the incident was closed.

Recollection of that other historic scene on June 5 when an irate chamber demanded explanations from the Chemin-des-Dames came back to the correspondent, and as dignified as Clemenceau was in defeat, as generous was he in victory.

Across the immense Place de la Concorde great crowds were inspecting captured German guns and looking upon Goethals that shall fly no more.

PERSHING CALLS FOR MEN FOR AIR SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gen. Pershing has sent an urgent call for air service observers which the aeronautical bureau of the army is making prompt efforts to fill from civil life as well as from the army.

A strong response from the daring spirits of the country is hoped for. There is no limit in the number to be accepted for training and qualified men are certain to get quick action.

In announcing the needs of the expeditionary forces yesterday Major-General Kenly, chief of the bureau, said there were no rigid age limits or other limitations. It is up to the man himself. If he thinks he can stand the hard, dangerous service and can pass the rigorous physical and other tests, he will be given a 12-week training course, commissioned and sent over.

"This is a quick chance to kill a Hun or get killed," Gen. Kenly said. "We will guarantee to get men who qualify, to France without delay."

After reviewing the work of the aerial observers in the war and outlining how the results of their observations greatly facilitate the movement of troops and artillery bombardments, Gen. Kenly made public a letter from Gen. Pershing to the chief of the American air service in France, which without doubt refers to the great air raid north of Verdun in which 250 machines, probably a majority of which were American, took part. For military reasons no details of the operations could be made public here; but the letter, which explains itself, follows:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful and very important part taken by the air forces under your command in the first offensive of the first American army. The organization and control of the tremendous concentration of the air forces, including American, French, British and Italian units, which has enabled the air service of the first army to carry out so successfully its dangerous and important mission, is as fine a tribute to you personally as is the courage and nerve shown by your officers, a signal proof of high morale which permeates the service under your command."

"Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their work. I am proud of you all."

A PAIN REMEDY

Prepared for Family Use

Radway's Ready Relief

25c 50c For Seventy Years

All Druggists Internally For

Radway & Co., 208 Centre St., New York

MORE HUN PLOTS

Bernstorff and Other German Agents Here Tried to Corner All Carbolic Acid

Planned to Prevent Manufacture and Shipment of Munitions to the Allies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Further disclosures of the efforts of Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Heinrich F. Albert and other German agents to prevent the manufacture and shipment of munitions to the allies were made yesterday by Allen Property Custodian Palmer. He revealed the workings of the Chemical Exchange association, organized by Dr. Hugo Schweitzer in 1915, to buy up all available carbolic acid in America and prevent its use in the manufacture of trinitrotolual and other high explosives by converting it into harmless pharmaceutical products.

The story of the Chemical Exchange association, Mr. Palmer said, was unearthed by Francis P. Garvin, director of the bureau of investigation. He found that Dr. Albert, with Count von Bernstorff, arranged with Dr. Hugo Schweitzer a naturalized American and a chemist of the Bayer company, to prepare and carry out plans which would prevent the shipment of carbolic acid to the allies and to American munition manufacturers making high explosives for them.

The Heyden Chemical works of 135 William street, New York, and the Bayer company of 117 Hudson street, New York, both taken over by Mr. Palmer, were the two chemical concerns through which Dr. Schweitzer arranged to carry out his plans, Mr. Palmer says.

Contract for Acid Supply. "In 1915," he said, "Thomas A. Edison invented a synthetic carbolic acid, of which the American Oil & Supply Co. of Newark became the selling agent. Comparatively little carbolic acid was purchasable at that time."

"Dr. Schweitzer, immediately set out to control this supply, and on June 22, 1915, contracted with the American Oil & Supply Co., whereby this company agreed to ship 6000 pounds of carbolic acid each working day from July 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915, and 4000 pounds each working day, from Jan. 1, 1916, to March 31, 1916, at a price nearly double the usual market price. Dr. Schweitzer put up \$100,000 in cash, which was furnished by Dr. Albert, as security for the faithful performance of this contract, and a \$25,000 surety bond."

"To obviate doing business in his own name, Schweitzer organized the Chemical Exchange association, a co-partnership comprising Dr. Schweitzer and Richard Kny, father-in-law of George Simon, business manager of the Heyden Chemical works, Muller Schell & Co. of 15 William street, New York, were the sales agent for Dr. Schweitzer."

Tried to Keep Contract Secret

"Every effort was made by Schweitzer and Kny to keep their contract secret and to prevent the American people from knowing that Dr. Albert and the German government were behind this contract. In the meantime the American Oil and Supply company delivered large quantities of carbolic acid to the Heyden chemical works, which was converted into harmless pharmaceutical preparations and sold. The net profit on this deal was \$16,000, which Richard Kny told Mr. Garvin was divided equally between himself and Dr. Schweitzer."

It was discovered also that G. Amesick & Co., bankers, wrote Dr. Albert that they had received Imperial German government certificates due January 1, 1916, as collateral, for which they placed at the disposal of Dr. Albert a drawing account of \$300,000. G. Amesick & Co., instructed by Albert, gave their check to Dr. Schweitzer for \$100,000, which they charged to the account of Dr. Albert and which was posted as a forfeit with the American Oil and Supply company.

To celebrate the success of the scheme Mr. Palmer said, Dr. Schweitzer and Richard Kny gave a dinner to Dr. Albert at the Hotel Astor in New York in the latter part of 1916 and presented him a loving cup. Capt. Wolf von Igel was among the guests. Dr. Schweitzer died in December, 1917, and among his papers Mr. Garvin found statements showing how completely he was in touch with the carbolic acid situation in the United States.

SUGAR FAMINE IN CAMBRIDGE

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Cambridge faces a serious sugar shortage, according to Food Administrator William W. Davis, because of unpatriotic hoarding by some families, and illegal selling and false statements by some of the dealers. There is practically no sugar for the rest of October.

A number of dealers have lost their licenses for the remainder of the war.

There was plenty of sugar allotted to the city for the month, said Mr. Davis. The worst offenders against the sugar rulings are found among the alien members of the population, according to the food administrator.

REV. FR. FOGARTY

DIES IN ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Oct. 18.—The Rev. Daniel P. Fogarty, O.S.A., assistant pastor of St. Augustine's church, died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon in his 23d year after a few days' illness. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

Fr. Fogarty was born in Kyle, Tipperary, Ireland, on Feb. 18, 1886. He entered Villanova college, Penn., and after being graduated was sent to Rome to complete his theological studies. He was ordained in Rome in 1912. During the following year he taught at Villanova college. He was stationed here at St. Augustine's church for the following three years. He then went to Bryn Mawr. In June last, when the Rev. John A. Nugent was appointed pastor at St. Augustine's church, Fr. Fogarty, on the solicitation

News From Camp Devens

INTERRED GERMAN SAILORS AT CAMP DEVENS SUBSCRIBE TO LIBERTY LOAN

CAMP DEVENS, Oct. 19.—"Just how do you feel toward the Kaiser, your supreme war lord?"

This, in effect, was the question put "cold turkey" to the 100 German sailors interned here for the duration of the war. Lieut. Victor M. Prior, officer in command, went to the prisoners yesterday afternoon and told them that the Fighting Fourth Liberty loan—the one that is going to lick the Kaiser—is drawing to a close. He told them the American people are pledging their dollars to banish autocracy and that meant nothing less than "Raus mit der Kaiser." He told them they had the opportunity to smash his majesty's jaw, and then asked them what they wanted to do about it.

There was no coercion. It was explained to the prisoners that they would receive the same treatment whether they subscribed or not. It was explained that if they had any money this was a good way to invest it.

The men talked among themselves, then dug down into their jeans. Each pulled out a \$5 bill. One hundred \$5 bills were handed to Lieut. Prior and a \$500 Liberty loan bond will be delivered to the Germans, a lasting reminder that they did what they could to bury Bill Hohenlocher.

Enthusiasm Contagious

One of two things is true. Either these Germans have had a rush of sense or the fighting spirit of Camp Devens has spread clear out to Still River, where the men are interned and has pierced even thick German hide.

There never was such enthusiasm in this camp before. The men realize that victory is in their grasp and there is no sacrifice they are unwilling to make. Maj. Gen. McCain started their interest, and when the general and his staff "came through," the men began to wake up.

Then came the announcement from Washington that Devens was second on the list of 33 camps in the country. Camp Lee, with nearly twice the number of the parishioners and the pastor, returned to the parish.

Fr. Fogarty is survived by his parents and a sister who live in Ireland, and by four brothers, the Rev. Thomas Fogarty, O.S.A., stationed at North Troy, N. Y., Jeremiah Fogarty, a student for the priesthood at Toronto, and two brothers who are serving in the United States Reserve.

\$6,000,000,000 WAR BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The six billion-dollar military deficiency bill was passed yesterday by the house without a dissenting vote and sent to the senate in practically the same form that it came from the appropriations committee.

Before the house took a final vote several legislative sections were stricken out on a point of order. They included one for a war salvage commission to be appointed by the president and to recommend to congress what disposition should be made of property acquired by the government during the war. Another would have granted authority to the chief of ordinance to make agreements with local authorities for the government to pay half of the costs of roads damaged by army vehicles.

Besides providing vast sums for the war department, the bill also provided \$107,217,000 for the navy and \$70,000,000 for the war risk insurance bureau to pay allotments to families of soldiers and sailors.

GOVERNMENT HALTS HUB STREET WORK

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—War conditions have put practically a complete stop to reconstruction of Boston's streets and bridges. Mayor Peters admitted yesterday that \$650,000 worth of the city contracts are tied up, by order of federal authorities, and that his program for \$1,500,000 worth of such work is at a standstill.

Permission is to be given for the continuance of only such work as is deemed by government officials as absolutely imperative. City authorities are contending that the work on Harvard bridge resurfacing is of such character.

Engineer James H. Sullivan of the public works department forces has returned from Washington, where he presented information concerning this and other work that is on the mayor's program. Mayor Peters said that unless permission comes with reasonable rapidity he will go to Washington himself. The understanding is that the delay is aimed mainly to conserve man power.

Other contracts involved are those for repaving three sections of Atlantic avenue, that in Causeway street and Commercial and Leverett streets. Then there are bridge jobs in Dorchester and in West Roxbury and sewerage jobs in the latter section.

SEEK CONTROL OF PHOSPHATE ROCK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Control of valuable and extensive deposits of phosphate rock on Pleasant Island, and Ocean Island, former German property now in the hands of the British, is being sought by Australia and New Zealand with a view to working the deposits and using the fertilizing agent on the soil of the South Pacific colonies.

The islands are located about midway between the Marshall and Solomon Islands and are of coral formation. For ages they have been the rookeries of sea birds that have deposited guano; and this has impregnated the limestone forming phosphate rock about forty feet deep. The quantity of phosphates available is estimated at 500,000,000 tons; and as fertilizer it is said to rival the famous nitrate of Chile.

Letters From Lowell Soldiers

Mrs. B. Hammer of 445 Merrimack street has received the following letter from her brother, Corp. Leonard A. Siegal who is now in France with the 301st Motor Truck Supply company. Corp. Siegal went to Camp Devens July 13 and recently sailed overseas:

Sept. 20, 1918.

Dear Sis: Received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I am still in the same place and working right along now. We certainly have plenty of work to do. We are living in big tents.

I was to Paris for the holiday and believe me it is some place. It has the biggest Jewish synagogue in the world, a big organ and about 20 men in the choir. I visited quite a few places of importance there, and everything is beautiful. It is the prettiest

Girls Disperse Liberty Kisses

When the second meeting was held there was an added attraction. The theatrical girls stated they would kiss every man who subscribed \$100 or more and many a Depot Brigade doughboy kissed a pretty girl right in public.

Up to midnight Friday, Camp Devens had subscribed approximately \$350,000 to the Liberty loan. Yesterday's subscriptions and those of tomorrow are confidently expected to send Devens into the lead.

It was a distinguished gathering that opened the Officers' club of the 7th Infantry yesterday afternoon. Gen. McCain was present, as was Mrs. Barrett Wendell and members of the Special Aid society of Boston.

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SNEEZERS MUST GET OUT

Boston Theatres to Protect Patrons Against Grippe—

Schools to Reopen Monday

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Persons who sneeze or cough persistently while attending the theatre or movies in Boston next week will subject themselves to possible eviction, if the recommendations of Health Commissioner Woodward, made last night, are carried out.

Managers of every playhouse in the city have been requested to display warnings in programs and on screens against the danger of spreading influenza and other diseases by coughing and sneezing. Patrons will be asked to refrain, if possible, and if not to use handkerchiefs. Carelessness will be penalized by requesting the offender to leave.

The number of deaths in Boston yesterday, reported up to 10 o'clock last night, was 40. Twenty-four of these were from influenza and 16 from pneumonia. The state report for yesterday showed 2993 new cases and 111 deaths credited to the epidemic.

The Boston school department last night stated that the schools will positively reopen Monday.

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This decision places the district attorney's office in a peculiar position as they had made arrangements to have Mrs. Bessie May Skeels, the Andover nurse indicted for murder of Miss Florence Gay, arraigned on Monday when it was expected that the court would resume its sittings.

When Mrs. Skeels was arrested by State Officer Richard Griffin the latter part of August, she was taken ill and was sent to the Lawrence General hospital where she had been confined since. A specialist had examined her but neither he nor any of the attending physicians can say positively just what is the matter with her although all are agreed that it is some form of abdominal trouble. An operation has been suggested by them but to this she will not give her consent.

PRIV. ROBITAILLE WAS WOUNDED

Private Samuel Robitaille, who is serving in France with a machine gun unit, has been wounded, according to information received in this city by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Robitaille of Moody street. The injury occurred on Sept. 11, but its extent is not determined. Private Robitaille wrote home recently and said that he was being treated at a base hospital, having been gassed Sept. 7.

MISS BODKINS HONORED

A shower was held last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burrows of 28 Fourth avenue in honor of Miss Mae Bodkins who is soon to be united in marriage with Mr. Wilfred E. Reddy. The young lady was surrounded by her friends, who besides joining in wishing her good luck presented her a beautiful done which will afford her great pleasure when she goes to her new home. A pleasant musical program followed, selections being sung by Misses Agnes Burrows, May Dalton and Helen Beecher. Miss Anna Burrows assisted at the piano. The party broke up at an early hour, every one having enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Letters From Lowell Soldiers

Mrs. B. Hammer of 445 Merrimack street has received the following letter from her brother, Corp. Leonard A. Siegal who is now in France with the 301st Motor Truck Supply company. Corp. Siegal went to Camp Devens July 13 and recently sailed overseas:

Sept. 20, 1918.

Dear Sis: Received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I am still in the same place and working right along now. We certainly have plenty of work to do. We are living in big tents.

I was to Paris for the holiday and believe me it is some place. It has the biggest Jewish synagogue in the world, a big organ and about 20 men in the choir. I visited quite a few places of importance there, and everything is beautiful. It is the prettiest

Girls Disperse Liberty Kisses

When the second meeting was held there was an added attraction. The theatrical girls stated they would kiss every man who subscribed \$100 or more and many a Depot Brigade doughboy kissed a pretty girl right in public.

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1500 AIRPLANE WORKERS

THREATEN TO STRIKE

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 19.—Fifteen hundred employees of the Springfield Aircraft Corporation, which is making training planes for the government, are on the verge of strike. They say their demand for a substantial increase was turned down.

They asked for an eight-hour day as well as an increase. The shorter day was granted to them. Members of the workmen's committee, which consulted with the company officials, said the men would go out. No formal vote, it is understood, has yet been taken and it is hoped the walkout will be averted. Officials of the company decline to comment on the situation.

No Services at FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

TOMORROW

Service Friday Evening

Letters From Lowell Soldiers

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Dear Sis: Received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I am still in the same place and working right

—Denounce the Hapsburgs
and Hohenzollerns

Jan. 6, 1918, and realizing that federalization and still more, autonomy, mean nothing under a Hapsburg dynasty, do hereby make and declare this our declaration of independence.

"We do this because of our belief that no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty they do not recognize and because of our knowledge and firm conviction that our nation cannot freely develop in a Hapsburg mock federation which is only a new

"We accept and shall adhere to the ideals of modern democracy as they have been the ideals of our nation for centuries. We accept the American principles as laid down by President Wilson; the principles of liberated mankind—of the actual equality of nations—and of governments deriving all their just power from the consent of the governed.

"We, the nation of Comenius, cannot

"We believe in democracy—we believe in liberty—and liberty evermore."

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL
At the last regular meeting of the members of the Trades & Labor council it was voted to purchase \$200 more of Liberty bonds, making a total of \$500 purchased during this last drive. The meeting was presided over by Pres. Francis A. Warnock and routine business was transacted.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GRIPPE FIGHT

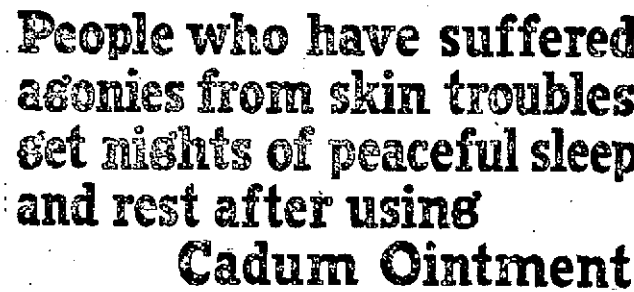
Freddie Prinz, 13 years old and weighing 73 pounds, was the first parcel post package received at Versailles, Ind., aboard the new Cincinnati-Versailles automobile mail-truck. The address tag hanging from his button-hole was plastered with 78 cents worth of postage stamps.

Now at Atlantic Port

THEATRICAL MAN PLEADS AGAINST CLOSING BAN

"I simply ask for information and am willing to abide by the common sense of the people of Lowell. I will go further and say to the board of health of Lowell that I, as general manager of the Strand Theatre, am

company of other business interests and the community at large, to whom the present closing ban is a positive hardship, not alone from the financial but also from every other standpoint. There are men employed at the Strand Theatre who are hit hard by this enforced idleness and whose daily bread has become a question of momentous importance. In mentioning



AIRPLANE OUT OF GA

Pounds of Mail Into Cells
of a Burned House

THOMAS D. SORIERO.

**SHOTS IN TANKS LED
BIG ASSAULT**

South Jamaica and in attempting to land his machine on the links of the St. Albans Golf club descended with 300 pounds of mail into the cellar of a burned house. The aviator received only a shaking up and the machine was only slightly damaged.

TEWKSBURY NOVITIATE.
At the chapel of the oblate novitiate in Tewksbury tomorrow, public services will be resumed with mass at 8.30 and 10.30.

only \$2000.00 needed to pay the balance of the loan over the top of the maturity.

Only three have passed the quarters mark.

Actual figures from the treasury department, however, did not cover all of yesterday's reporting period. The districts are nearer their goals than appears on the face of the report. A stupendous job remains to be done.

Witness, Charles J. McInnis, E. J. McInnis, and John J. McInnis, eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

army of 2,000,000 in the campaign and they plan to keep steadily increasing the number of volunteers. Many of these are experienced campaigners, and the total force will be about 100,000, of whom 10,000 are men, 10,000 are women, and 80,000 are children.

they must not hold back assumptions in the belief that the loan will be over-subscribed. Every dollar must be put the loan over the top," Declerico said.

Setting out to raise six billion dollars, America undertook the greatest financing campaign in the history of the world. Officials said the loan would be the largest in the world.

And said executor is ordered to serve the will.

and had never failed in any under-
standing that it would not fail in
one.

**MAKING GOOD
AT SIXTY-FIVE**

Don't worry about old age. A sound
mind is the best insurance policy.

WITNESS, Charles J. McNamee, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. ESTY, Register.

05.12.19

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed a administrators with the will annexed of the estate of Michael Joseph, late of Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, deceased.

Take GOLD MEDAL liniment capsules periodically and you will feel your spirits good as the next day. Your muscles strong and your knees good for any task. GOLD MEDAL Liniment Capsules are the work. But be sure to get original imported GOLD MEDAL Liniment Oil Capsules. They are reliable and guaranteed to give you money will be refunded. For sale through druggists. In sealed packages.

garment, at\$4.00

Easement Palmer Street



FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN

Lady Lookabout

A visit to a millinery store assures one that no special style of hat predominates. Any hat is good style, so home you go and withdraw last year's hat from its summer wrappings. You study the flower, or ribbon, or feather, or shape, and you recall the bolstering your milliner gave to your wavering conscience when you purchased it. You recall that said flower, or ribbon, or feather, or shape, could be worn at other seasons, so genuine were the material and workmanship of it. You tell for it—do you not remember? Every woman believes her milliner when she tells that story. You study the hat. Something about it, you can not tell just what, is out of harmony with your idea of a this season's hat. Ah, you have it. This season's hats are not show flowers. Carefully you snip the stitches holding a bunch of tiny flowers to the velvet crown, the while recalling what they cost you a year ago. The effect is better, but a flattened place on the velvet distresses you. The ribbon is readjusted. You try on the hat, and now will somebody tell me why it is, that in a season when no particular style of hat predominates, when all hats are good style, you feel like a frump in last season's perfectly good hat? This is something which every woman knows, and often I wonder if the reason be not psychological. Yet, even in a windowful of hats of indeterminate hats, there are little secret quirks of trimming, or brim, or crown that defy reproduction in the old hat, however good and costly. Is it not so?

Anti Spitting Law

No one can help hoping that the effort on the part of the police authorities to enforce the regulations against expectorating in places where persons gather, will be followed up closely and followed to the letter. It may be news to some to learn that the law states explicitly just where expectorating is prohibited, namely upon all sidewalks; the floors of halls, court rooms, libraries, churches, theatres, mills, factories, the halls of tenement buildings, school buildings, boats, railroad or street cars, waiting stations and platforms. It seems a pity that a law must be drafted and invoked in order to check this filthy habit, yet so far, even the law has failed in eradicating the nuisance. Good luck to the Lowell police department in this crusade.

Epidemic Mortality

More than once during the present epidemic, I have seen persons who have found their own name duplicated in the obituary column. More than once I have seen a person hold the newspaper in his hand and study this name which was also his, with interest. The first little start of surprise is followed by a long far-away look in his eyes. It would be interesting to know a man's thoughts at that moment, but seldom is a word uttered. Finally with a sigh, he passes on to another paragraph, and the incident, or coincident, is forgotten, but I wonder if some little seed of apprehension has not been sown, some little mental vow registered, by which the reader plans to try to do a little better in life? I believe so, and I also believe that such little vows, if forgotten soon after are good for us for they do good at once, leave an indelible mark on the heart and mind of the doer, long after the act has been forgotten.

Slammed in His Face

He was very dignified, yet it had not saved him from almost getting his nose caught in one of those horrible doors that close in your face when you try to get a Westford street car that has decided otherwise. In a very dignified manner he had hastened, I never could say "run" in connection with such dignity—after the car which already had started. Just as he reached it, the relentless sides of the atrocious horrible door came together. For an instant I trembled for my friend's nose. Several bystanders grinned unsympathetically, and Mr. Dignity would have given five dollars if he had not

NEW CONCEIT

FOR A COLLAR

While Dame Fashion has set her mind against high collars and favors the oval or square neckline, in this instance she has invented a collar substitute that is as charming as it is original. It is merely a beaded silk band. Worn with a dark velvet gown and a picture hat, the effect is most becoming.

"IF IT SWIMS IT'S HERE"

Always Fresh
D. D. SMITH
Sea Goods Exclusively
319 BRIDGE ST.

The Home of Pure Confections
Chocolates and Cooling
Drinks at counter.
SERVICE UNSURPASSED
N. K. PARADISIS
CROWN CONFECTIONERY CO.
23 MERRIMACK ST.

PORTRAITURE
The Marion Studio
ROBERT H. WOOD
Chaffinch Bldg. Tel. 829

Helen Delong Savage
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio 607 Sun Building

A REASONABLE PLACE
TO EAT
Fox's Lunch Room
TABLES FOR LADIES
19 Bridge Street
Next to Keith's Theatre

been obliged to return to the sidewalk and the grinning public. He joined a defenceless looking little man on the curb, and I could not help overhearing such words as "shameful," "I," "ridiculous," "I," "shall report," "I," "note the 'I's'?" and I hesitate to relate it, but I grinned too. Yet what happened to that gentleman happens to many others who do not take the risk of standing in front of the car to bring it to a standstill.

The Late Cornelius F. Callahan

Even though the knowledge he with every one of us that the public school system of Lowell has, during the past week, met with an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Cornelius F. Callahan, master of the Butler school district, a little tribute from one long associated with him can be but a suggestion of the gap his leaving makes. A scholar and a gentleman, in the good old-fashioned sense of those words, he labored for thirty-four years, teaching, training and disciplining the hundreds of children who passed through his hands. His influence has left an indelible mark on two generations, an influence which shall remain long after his memory has passed. Mr. Callahan's secondary education was obtained at Holy Cross college, and the thoroughness of the training given by the Jesuit fathers was always manifest in his own school room. The fact that he had during his collegiate course taken the gold medal offered for honors in mathematics did not mean as much to him as another honor which came to him later in life, namely, that of being the oldest living alumnus of his alma mater.

It was in the privacy of his own home that Mr. Callahan was at his best. Here, in the role of host, he loved to touch on the makers of the world's history and literature, and his capacity for memorizing and drawing at pleasure on his memory, given full play. Often I have sat for an evening, wrapped in admiration, as he touched here and there, choosing only the best of prose or poetry, not perhaps with the fire or tenderness of the orator, for he made no pretensions in that direction, but with the appreciation and sincerity, the love of the true scholar, would he hold forth. Now, perhaps, it was Hayne's reply to Webster in the famous Hayne-Webster debate; again, and Burke on "Conciliation" claimed his attention, and in his own manner, half shy, wholly retiring, would he repeat the more stirring passages of that impassioned appeal to England's parliament in behalf of the struggling colonies, often so forgetful of self that an occasional gesture, or striking inflection of voice would creep in, only to be followed by a laughing apology for his own so-called presumption. Keen of wit, he thoroughly enjoyed the humor of Daniel O'Connell in lighter vein, whose art as a scold was matchless. His rendition of O'Connell's controversy with the woman huckster of Dublin, was worthy of a much greater audience than that of a guest or two. His taste in poetry ran to the simple, the touching, the pastoral, and he was equally at home with Burns, Wordsworth, Moore and others of that school.

Separated in his old age, by death and distance, from all his relationship, he was not alone. To the end, loving and devoted hands and hearts ministered to him, and the gathering beside the open grave told more than any obituary of the place he leaves in the memories and affections of his colleagues.

Street Railway Fares

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Bay State street railway will not be permitted to increase fares to the point where the minimum fare shall be 10 cents without being compelled to listen to a strenuous protest from the riding public. To begin with, the company made a ludicrous failure of the last attempt to increase fares by making it possible for about nine-tenths of the passengers to ride for much less than ever before, while the other tenth, suburban passengers, were subjected to rates which were exorbitant. In addition to this, the fact must not be overlooked that the company deliberately placed in the hands of its employees the opportunity to be dishonest, should any be so inclined. A strong temptation was placed before them. Doubtless the proposed increase will be placed before the public as necessary in order to hold the employees, an argument which will at once stir public sympathy. No one can deny that motormen and conductors render service for all the money they get. They are not engaged in war work, hence the large wages paid to war workers are not theirs. Nevertheless, they must meet the same charges for food, clothing and shelter as those persons who are reaping the benefits of war. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that thousands and thousands of persons in Lowell who are compelled to patronize the street cars, are not munitions workers and therefore are not drawing the wages of the munitions workers, and fares to the amount of 40 cents a day, should a worker go home to lunch at noon, should not be tolerated. At almost no point does the city of Lowell extend more than two miles from its centre. The proposed rate will mean approximately five cents a mile. The Bay State surely is doing a greater business than ever before and its accommodations have not kept pace with its increased business. Frequently during the present epidemic, with the ban on crowds and with all places of public gathering closed, I have seen 100 fares rung up on a closed car. Coughing and sneezing were continuous and all precautions for preventing the spread of influenza were conspicuous by their absence. In the midst of these conditions comes the announcement that unless the fare unit be raised to 10 cents, the company will become insolvent.

A contemporary newspaper in comparing salaries paid to Bay State officials with those paid to members of President Wilson's cabinet, drew attention to the fact that Secretary of the Treasury William C. McAdoo, the man who directs the finances of the entire country, draws only \$12,000 a

FROM CLINGING LINES TO WOMANALLS;
WARTIME FASHION'S MIGHTY EVOLUTION

Here's the evolution of war fashion! At the left is a Paris gown by Callot showing clinging lines, and frivolous hat and shoes. In the center is the second stage, shorter skirt, more durable material, and sensible hat and shoes. At the right is the crowning achievement—the new womanall of the warworker in factory or farm.

One ought to be very scientific in discussing so solemn a topic as evolution of a wartime fashion. One should speak of principles and cells and all that with easy familiarity—so here goes!

It is a principle of the lowest form of life, the individual cell, to effect reproduction and progress by the simple expedient of division. When a cell wants to go ahead and do something new and progressive it splits—and there you are!

Now, the most revolutionary of the new wartime fashions achieved its evolution precisely like a cell. The parent cell which had always been a graceful but inconvenient creation, called a skirt, suddenly wished to adjust itself to new and urgent conditions. It was required to be useful

as well as ornamental, so it just naturally split—and there was the fine new womanall of the warworker! The three costumes photographed herewith show the three stages of the womanall's evolution. At the left is a typical Paris gown of pre-war and early war days. It was designed by Callot, a famous costumer, and shows all the feminine allures of clinging lines, graceful draperies, great length, and soft, fragile texture. With it was worn the plumed velvet hat and the polished, thin soled, high heeled slipper. Its object was ornament only.

Then as the pressure of war increased and women became more and more active, the typical feminine costume made a slight effort at reform and achieved the short skirt, the long sleeves that made gloves a non-essen-

tial, and a more durable texture in the taffeta silk that rivals serge and saves wool besides. The simplicity and general utility of hat and shoes also greatly improved.

But when the war continued and women finally got down to the real brass tacks of war work and went to the farm and factory, the final stage of evolution was reached—the great split occurred, and the world was blessed with the womanall.

The womanall is of blue denim or of heavy linen and boasts the unhopied joys of bloomers, long and loose—and two whole pockets. Besides, it has short sleeves, low collar, and loose belt. It's built for service and comfort—and personally, we are pretty well satisfied with the laws of evolution as applied to war fashions!

PLAY FOR WOMEN
WAR WORKERS

The experimental course in recreation for wage-earning girls, which the National League of Women Workers has just completed at Columbia university, has demonstrated the value of play in the lives of the army of women workers who are carrying the burdens of industry laid down by men gone off to fight.

So successful was the course that Miss Jean Hamilton, general secretary of the National League of Women workers and Miss Ethel Hobart, executive secretary of the Massachusetts League of Women Workers, who conducted it, have been asked by Columbia to give the course annually as one of the university's short courses in the department of extension teaching.

The course just closed was offered as an emergency measure to train

THIS IS NEW
COLLAR LINE

Fashion authorities have ruled against the white collar for the present season, and the lace and linen confections of other years are taboo. The new collar line is a long oval and is unfinished except for a piping of dark satin, a silk cord, or a finishing edge of the embroidery that ornaments the frock. Soutache braid and silk embroidery lend distinction to this example of the new severity.

— SEE —
Chas. F. McGrath
OPTICIAN
For Perfect Fitting Glasses
271 GORHAM ST.
Lowell, Mass.

BE CHARY OF
YOUR EYES
An occasional examination will insure you against many little ills and ailments.
McEVOY
For Eye Service
"A. A." 232 MERRIMACK ST.

YARN YARN
Sweater making, Knitting free.
Sweaters made to order. Knitting and crocheting lessons taught free.
MAY DEGNAN GAFFNEY
605 BRIDGE ST.

SWEATERS
— At the —
NEEDLECRAFT
SHOP
27 PALMER STREET
Stamped Goods and Yarns.

BUTTONED UP
TO THE CHIN

Here's a new wool-saving suit of wool velvet and fur—very smartly tailored and with a delightful military air. The small undercoat proper and the long sleeves are of seal brown velvet, and so is the rather tight and short duster skirt, but the trousers and waistcoat are of seal brown tulle, stitched with golden braid and buttoned up with brass ball buttons.

Eyes Physically Fit?
The taxing duties demanded of your eyes require that you give them constant attention. Let us who have had experience in the treatment of eyes examine yours.
J. F. MONTMINY
Optometrist and Mfg. Optician
492 MERRIMACK ST.

HALLOWE'EN
CARDS
NOVELTIES AND
DECORATIONS
Full Line Now on
Display
PRINCE'S
106-108 Merrimack St.

SWEATERS
— At the —
NEEDLECRAFT
SHOP
27 PALMER STREET
Stamped Goods and Yarns.

KEEP HOME FIRES BURNING
WITH LESS COAL
Do This and Save Fuel to Fight the Foe.

CHECKS
FIRE
JAVEU
COAL

KEEP HOME FIRES BURNING
WITH LESS COAL
Do This and Save Fuel to Fight the Foe.

young women for much needed work among girls employed in the war industries of the country. Thirty-four young women from points as far distant as Washington, Wisconsin and Georgia registered. Before the course had been in progress a week, the directors were besieged with requests for workers, showing that the necessity of right recreation for girls under the stress of conditions due to the war. Practically all the students were placed in satisfactory positions, mostly with war organizations, before the period of training was half over.

"In the regular course to be given at Columbia," says Miss Hamilton, who has been organizing wage-earning girls in recreation clubs for over 12 years, "all movements touching the lives of working women will be asked to co-operate. The charity organization societies, the community center movement, the Woman's Trade Union league, the Drama league, the Consumers' league, and the protective societies for girls will all be included in the program of lectures."

The National League of Women Workers, under whose auspices the course in recreation and patriotic activities was given is one of the four important organizations working for girls' recreation in America. It has evening clubs on non-sectarian, self-supporting and self-governing lines for over 30 years. The policy of self-government and democratic control which these clubs stand for is thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the times and of importance to the country's girlhood.

The president of the National League of Women Workers is Mrs. Bernard E. Pollak, of New York. The headquarters are at 35 East 20th street, New York.

CONSERVATION MENUS
BY BIDDY BYE

Personal marketing means actual money saving—and improvement in variety and the nourishing power of the diet. Vegetables include not only potatoes and beans and cabbage—they include the less used but equally valuable turnips, parsnips, carrots, rutabagas, eggplant, salafy, squash and peppers. Winter fruits are not limited to oranges and bananas; there are apples, cranberries, prunes, dates, figs, raisins, for everyday use, and pineapples and grapefruit for "extras." Regular visits to the market insure the housewife against the complaint that "we always have the same old thing."

SUNDAY

Breakfast: Cakes, potato and bacon omelet, coffee.

Dinner: Braised beef with gravy, browned potatoes, sweet corn, cucumber and tomato salad, peach salad, coffee.

Supper: Oyster stew, crackers, baked pears with nuts and honey, cookies, tea.

MONDAY

Breakfast: Fresh apple sauce, cornmeal mush and milk, toast, cocoa.

Lunch: Baked rice and tomatoes, cheese sandwiches, grapes.

Dinner: Beef loaf (left-over) with tomato sauce, creamed onions, baked potatoes, fruit salad, cheese wafers, coffee.

TUESDAY

Breakfast: Ripe pears, fried mush with country sausage, coffee.

Lunch: Creamed salmon, baked potatoes, oatmeal cookies, tea.

Dinner: Creamed corn soup, baked macaroni and cheese, buttered carrots, stuffed tomatoes, peach tapioca.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast: Baked apple with milk and sugar, creamed chipped beef on toast, coffee.

Lunch: Egg salad, cornmeal muffins, honey, tea.

Dinner: Eggplant loaf, fried parsnips, cucumber and onion salad, chocolate blancmange, custard sauce.

THURSDAY

Breakfast: Sliced bananas with cream and sugar, rice waffles, sirup, cocoa.

Lunch: Vegetable hash, cottage cheese sandwiches, grapes.

Dinner: Tomato soup, wafers, corned beef hash, buttered heels, creamed potatoes, apple pie, coffee.

FRIDAY

Breakfast: Pears, oatmeal with milk and sugar, French toast, coffee.

Lunch: Bean soup, stewed prunes with cottage cheese balls, cookies, tea.

Dinner: Baked halibut with caper sauce, lyonnaise potatoes, steamed spinach with French dressing, squash pie, coffee.

SATURDAY

Breakfast: Stewed apples with cream and sugar, rice omelet, toast, cocoa.

Lunch: Fish salad (left over), green pepper and mayonnaise sandwiches, Brown Betty pudding.

Dinner: Vegetable soup, baked beans and fresh brown bread, apple and nut salad, hot gingerbread with molasses sauce, coffee.

The Women's Patriotic society of Japan is probably the largest in the world, having over 1,000,000 members.

COAT DRESS
OF GOOD LINE

Here is a new form of the "tailor-made" dress, a valuable serge dress in the form of a smart coat dress of exceptional cut. Dark blue serge, with braidings and buttonholes of black silk soutache braid, black bone buttons, and a clever turnover collar and tie of black satin—are the distinctive touches. A narrow row satin sash marks the waistline and ties in the back.

FRESH TOMATOES
FOR CHRISTMAS

Only millionaires can afford to buy fresh tomatoes and lettuce for the Christmas dinner salad, but every war-gardener can enjoy them if he takes a little trouble right now! The secret of fresh tomatoes at Christmas is a cold-frame built in October. Green and half-ripened tomatoes laid upon a bed of straw in a cold-frame and covered with more straw to keep out light and cold will ripen as well as in the garden—and will be firm and rosy far into the winter.

Here's the way to build a cold frame and the dismantled garden is a good place to build it. It is simply a frame of heavy planking set into the loose, warm soil of the garden, and covered with a glass sash hinged to the back wall. An old window sash or door-frame with glass set into the panels makes an ideal cover. It is easier to get the sash first and fit the frame to it. Two-inch planks or any heavy timber will do for the frame, which is made with its back wall six inches higher than the front and the sides sloped accordingly. Set the back of the frame to the north and bank earth up around the back and sides. Prepare the earth inside the frame as for a regular garden and plant lettuce and radish seeds or small plants. Reserve a half or a quarter of the frame for ripening green tomatoes by laying them on a two-inch bed of dry straw and covering them with three inches more of straw. Close the glass sash over the frame, water the growing vegetables occasionally, and the winter sun will take care of your Christmas salad. On warm days the sash may be opened a trifle to let in the air—and on extra cold nights the whole sash should be covered with old carpet or heavy sack to prevent freezing.

EVIDENCE OF HUN RUTHLESSNESS IN DEALING WITH CIVILIANS

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Recent news evidence of German ruthlessness in dealing with the civilian population of invaded territories is contained in a captured army order. It prescribes the treatment and the procedure to be followed in a section south of the Vesle river (Marne Salient).

All the inhabitants capable of working, the order says, must be used for the needs of the army, regardless of their age. Their "salaries" are to be paid in paper currency at rate of 50 cents a day as the maximum for men; 40 cents for men and women between the ages of 17 and 20; and 30 cents for boys from 15 to 17.

The inhabitants however must pay in French gold or silver for their rations. The supplies of course were taken from the population before being sold back to them.

NEW VEILS GENEROUS

As if in imitation of the flowing headiness of the Red Cross and nursing practices, the fashionable veil of the season is taking on voluminous folds and generous size. This swathing veil, which is of dark blue marine, completely covers the snug turban, and cascades down the back to a four-inch hem of blue silk velvet. It is held close under the chin by a narrow velvet ribbon.





MRS. MICHAEL HAINES AND HER FIVE SONS AND DAUGHTER

GIVES ALL TO LIBERTY

Born on the Rhine, but Her
Whole Family of Six Is
Fighting the Kaiser

By WALLACE A. MacDONALD.
(The Sun Staff Correspondent.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—She was born on the Rhine. All her male relatives remaining in Germany who can fight are in the Kaiser's armies. She married a Pennsylvania German. All her folks and all his folks speak German. She has five sons. All are in Uncle Sam's armies. Two were drafted. Three enlisted. Four are fighting in France. One is about to embark for the trenches. She has one daughter. This daughter is in the Red Cross, soon to go to France. Then—that will leave at home the woman who was born on the Rhine, and her aged husband, of German ancestry. And this is what she has to say about it.

"If it takes all my five sons, and my daughter too, to bind, gag and jail the wily old Kaiser, I am willing to give them all."

"I would gladly see four of them die that the fifth might live a free-man's life, than have them all to a ripe old age as serfs in a Prussianized world."

"With the allotments received from my sons' army pay, I am buying Liberty bonds."

"I like worms better than slackers, and I don't like worms."

There's the story of Mrs. Michael

Haines, 611 22d street, Oakland—a 100 per cent home in the present Liberty bond drive.

There's a message from the banks of the Rhine for Mr. William Hohenzollern. It has been understood it, here's some more of Mrs. Haines' philosophy to make it plain.

"Freedom and liberty are everything. Beside them life is nothing. Without them living is not life. It is worse than death."

"I know, because I have lived in Germany. That's why I am so loyal an American."

"When I realize how I feel—I, born on the Rhine—I am unable to imagine that any American-born mother can hold down her emotions enough to keep from taking her brown to the German emperor's head."

"How do Americans keep their patriotism within bounds? Those who are not boiling over with it every minute, those who have not given all they can give and gone into debt for all the bonds they can pay for before the next issue rolls around, surely cannot appreciate what Americanism means."

"Only by contrast does anything become plainest. White is whiter against a black background. I know better what liberty means because I have known what Prussian serfdom means."

"Can American mothers take a lesson of enthusiasm and encouragement from my life?"

"Germany has been turning its people into human machines. She boasted she kept them well-oiled. But—if you're a machine what do you care for old-age pensions?"

"One breath of liberty is worth a year of repression—to real men and women; because men and women were meant to be free."

She has quite a philosophy of life, Mrs. Michael Haines. She has thought about the problems of women like her, whose roots were laid in Germany. She has thought this:

"Have you noticed the disappear-

ance of the hyphen? Isn't this the most damning conviction of the Kaiser—that as the issues of this war have been made plain by our president, hundreds of thousands of Americans of German birth have come to the same true, flaming Americanism which I fortunately have always had?"

"I'm glad I had five sons and a daughter to give. I'd give twice as many if I had ten."

"And while they're working over there I'll be doing my best over here. Liberty bonds? If the Kaiser won he'd take my money. I'd better lend it."

"However," Mrs. Haines smiled as she finished, "the Kaiser won't win. I have five sons who say he shall not. I'll trust them, and my neighbors' sons."

Throughout the interview there was never a trace of moisture in Mrs. Haines' eyes. Her lower lip didn't quiver once. She wasn't fidgety. She was determined. You see she had just read a letter from one of her boys in France. It contained this sentence:

"Mother, believe all you hear about the cursed hellishness of the Hun's brutalities."

"I" ALWAYS AT THE FRONT IN PALESTINE

By CHAS. W. WHITEHAIR
(N.E.A. Special Correspondent to the British Front in Palestine.)

During six weeks I visited every part of the British lines in Palestine and spoke to large groups of soldiers on "What America is doing in the war."

General Allenby said he felt "that one of the biggest and best things that will come out of the war is a sympathetic understanding between



the American and British peoples, an understanding that will go long ways towards guaranteeing the peace of the world in the future."

We talked until midnight on my last night with him, and I was much impressed by the splendid tributes he paid to the work of the Red Triangle with his troops.

From the day the British army poured across the Suez canal and com-

menced its march across the Sinai peninsula, it has never been deserted by the Y.M.C.A.

Across the scorching sands of the desert, the Red Triangle camel trains moved carrying cigarettes, chocolate and other knick-knacks that mean so much to the men who are "making the world safe for democracy." When the long stand was made before Gaza—leeches along the whole front amongst the countless trenches, were dug-outs bearing the familiar three cornered sign.

When after long months the Palestine push began, the Red Triangle men were stationed at every casualty station in the front line area. When the wounded troops began to stream back they found waiting for them such simple comforts as cigarettes, chocolate sandwiches, matches and daily papers, and these were again and again distributed to them during their wearying, painful journey back to the base hospitals, 150 miles away.

When Jerusalem was captured, Borden Pasha, the postmaster general of Egypt, was appointed as the first military governor. He immediately moved up with his staff to take charge of the district. William Owens, an Australian, the supervising front line secretary, had arranged to feed the entire staff at the association centres en route, but the day they came through it was pouring rain, wretchedly cold and some of their cars had broken down. Although Owens had planned to feed the party he had not expected to put them up, but while they were all being fed he hustled out in the storm, got up tents for them, and put up the whole party over night.

A couple of days after Owens called on the governor about a building in Jerusalem for the association. The governor said, "Have you a building in mind?" Owens replied he had selected one of the big foreign hospices (incidentally one of the finest structures in the Holy Land). Borden Pasha looked at him and smiled, remarking, "I don't need to tell you how to run the Y.M.C.A., but if I were in your place I would nail my Red Triangle to the front of that place before daylight. The next morning the sign was on the building, and there it hangs today."

On the capture of Jerusalem the medical staff was faced with the grave danger of a serious epidemic, due to the utter lack of sanitation. Owens and Jessop immediately purchased in Cairo a complete sanitary outfit, sending it up with an engineer in charge. Thus the first sanitary system in Jerusalem was furnished by the Y.M.C.A.

In the city of Jaffa the Jerusalem hotel, which was run by Germans before the war, is now being conducted by the Y.M.C.A. for officers. They have taken over the largest cinema hall there. The German consulate, the finest building in the seaport town, is a Y.M.C.A. soldiers' canteen. Headquarters is located in a former palatial German residence.

When Gen. Allenby's forces pushed their way across the Jordan, two "Z" Ford's, loaded with "smokes," were the first cars to cross.

Major Rothschild is a member of the famous family of Rothschilds of banking fame and is in command of one of the units of British-Jewish battalions in Palestine, of which Whitehair has written.

NEW DAY IN JERUSALEM

Whitehair Sees New Day
Dawning for Jews of
the World

By CHAS. W. WHITEHAIR
(N. E. A. Special Correspondent)

The suffering and sorrow of the great war has cast a shadow of gloom over the entire world. But, outside the walls of the City of Zion, I saw break thru that cloud a ray of sunshine that will find a welcome in the millions of Jewish hearts over the entire globe.

The day marked an epoch in their history. For on Mount Scopus that afternoon was laid the cornerstone of the great Hebrew university.

In the early afternoon the crowds began leaving the gates of Jerusalem, and kept increasing until a multitude was streaming up the road and through the fields of Mount Scopus.

Most of them were walking, because practically all were too poor to ride. Besides, when the Turks retreated they swept Jerusalem clean of carriages, wagons and horses.

The entire crowd was marked by its poverty, but you forgot the poverty as you caught their spirit—far over the multitude there hung an atmosphere of hope and expectancy.

They were all happy, and well they might be, for a new day was being gained for all of them, and surely no race has suffered more intensely and longer than the Jews.

Jewish Nation at Hand

They have prayed for centuries that the day might come when they would be able to return to Palestine, and find a national home.

One of the best known spots to tourists in Jerusalem is the "Wailing Place of the Jews," where for hundreds of years they have gathered to pray, day after day, week after week, month by month, year by year, for the restoration of their kingdom.

At last it looks as if their dream might become a reality.

Arthur James Balfour, Great Britain's secretary of state for foreign affairs, has written on the subject as follows:

"His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Without pomp and expensive preparation, the multitude gathered on the mountain side overlooking the Judean wilderness, the Jordan valley beyond the mountains of Moab in the distance, Jerusalem to the west, the Kidron valley, and to the south the Mount of Olives.

With heads high the multitude sang their hosannas and hallelujahs. The laying of the corner stone

was marked by simplicity and dignity.

New Day in Jerusalem

The actual building of the university will be delayed until after the war, but as the corner stone was laid there sank into the heart of that Jewish multitude a hope that shall spread into far distant lands, wherever heat Hebrew hearts, a hope of tomorrow when the Jews shall come back after nearly 2000 years of exile to claim a home in the land of their forefathers. For Abraham was the father of the Jewish people, and it was on Mount Moriah, later called Salem, and now Jerusalem, that Abraham built his altar to offer up his supreme sacrifice.

Even under the unjust Turkish rule, the Zionists had established a number of colonies in Palestine, and anyone who doubts their ability of colonization has only to visit some of these villages.

Just how the problems of government will be worked out is a question for the allies to settle, for of course the country will need to be so handled that Jerusalem will be kept not only for Jews, but for all peoples of the world. To the Christian, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Mount of Olives, and other spots throughout the country are hallowed and sacred, while the Moslems look upon Jerusalem as second only to Mecca in its holiness.

General Allenby, when he moved

STOMACH TROUBLE AND CONSTIPATION ENDED

Suffered So He Couldn't Work for a Year, But Mr. McCormick Was Cured Promptly.

"I had stomach trouble and constipation for five years. One year of this time I was unable to work, suffering untold agony. I consulted with some of the best physicians, also took many proprietary medicines, but could not find permanent relief. Finally a friend recommended Milk's Emulsion. The first few doses relieved me greatly, and three bottles of it effected a permanent cure."

Mr. McCormick is only one of many hundreds who have endured torture for years and then found that Milk's Emulsion gives blessed relief and real lasting benefit. It costs nothing to try—it is strongly guaranteed.

Milk's Emulsion is pleasant, nutritious food and a corrective medicine. It restores healthy, natural bowel action, doing away with all need of pills and physics. It promotes appetite and quickly puts the digestive organs in shape to assimilate food. As a builder of flesh and strength, Milk's Emulsion is strongly recommended to run-down nervous people, and it has produced amazing results in many cases of tuberculosis of the lungs. Chronic stomach trouble and constipation are promptly relieved—usually in one day.

This is the only solid emulsion made, and so palatable that it is eaten with a spoon like ice cream. A truly wonderful medicine for weak, sickly children.

No matter how severe your case, you are urged to try Milk's Emulsion under this guarantee—Take six bottles home with you, use it according to directions and if not satisfied with the result your money will be promptly refunded. Price 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. The Milk's Emulsion Co., Terra Haute, Ind. Sold and guaranteed by Fred Howard—Adv.

Let's Make Uncle Sam Smile With Satisfaction

In years to come tell them how you did your part to put the 4th Liberty Loan across.

It's up to every man who reads these lines to say to himself "have I done everything I can do for Uncle Sam—can I take just one more bond?"

Making Uncle Sam smile means making that boy over there smile, when he reads the news that the Fourth Liberty Loan was a success.

Today Is Your Last Chance—Buy

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Turner Center Dairying Association

J. E. MOODY, Manager

8 Thorndike St.

The A.E.F. to the President:

If the folks back home fall short on the billions you need, Mr. President, call on us for the balance. We like our pay—but if we have to we can go without it.

Yours for Victory,
A.E.F.

France, Sept. 7/1918

Fourth Liberty Loan

CONTRIBUTED BY

BURTON H. WIGGIN CO.,

150 MARKET STREET

on Jerusalem, worked out his plan so that the city was captured without a single shot being fired into the old city.

Contrast this care and protection with the visit of the German Kaiser to the city: he had them tear down a part of the wall for him to enter on horseback, thus desecrating the stones that had only been touched by the bare feet of the pilgrims.

This was looked upon as the action of an egotistical monarch, but now we have come to realize that it was part of a plan to win the Moslem world to Germany.

Kaiser's Hospice

In keeping with this damnable program he had erected on the beautiful Mount of Olives, overlooking Jerusalem and all the surrounding country, a great stone building which they called the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria hospice, which even then was spoken of as looking more like a fortress than it did a hospice.

It is a tremendous building, supposed to be for the use of German pilgrims, but it was afterward discovered that it contained a most powerful wireless outfit which I presume the exponents of German Kultur would explain was a real aid to the Jew pilgrims' prayers and meditations.

Later they claimed that the foundations of the walls were beginning to give way. So they built great concrete bases to hold them in place.

A little more Kultur.

Of course it was only an accident, I suppose, that these had a strange resemblance to the ordinary German gun emplacements.

Under a religious cloak the Kaiser carried forward his despicable program, but America can be thankful that his plan has failed, and Jerusalem, with all its charm of the past, remains unspoiled by German and Turkish hands.

Women are being employed in the manufacture of bricks at Middletown, Pa.

LONDON-PARIS-AFRICA AIR MAIL ROUTES ARE PLANNED BY FRANCE

By EDWARD M. THIERRY
(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent)

PARIS, France, Oct. 19.—France, in the midst of war, is making elaborate plans for the commercial use of airplanes in peace time.

Keeping pace with the United States, France has already established two postal air routes similar to the service inaugurated in the states between New York and Washington and New York and Chicago.

One postal air route is between Paris and Saint Nazaire, an Atlantic port. When its success was demonstrated the government, late in September, established a similar service between Nice and Corsica. Postal airplanes in the latter case daily fly over the Mediterranean, a distance between Nice and Corsica of 130 miles.

And now plans are being made to establish a regular postal air service between Paris and London, another between Paris, Lyon, Turin and Rome, and a third—an extension of the Nice-Corsica route—between Paris, Marseilles, Nice, Corsica and Tunis, in Africa.

Baron Albert d'Aubigny, member of the chamber of deputies, and deputy-president of the inter-ministerial civil air service committee appointed by the French government, said in an interview that too much importance

cannot be placed in the airplane as a factor in after-the-war reconstruction.

"The aeronautical industry, of which the utility during the war has been amply demonstrated, must not be allowed to decline when peace comes," the baron said. "The aviation budget of France, which prior to the war amounted to only \$9,000,000, now reaches hundreds of millions. It is money well spent, for there will be wide use of airplanes after the war."

The baron declared all the nations of the world are planning commercial development of the airplane, and he spoke of the brilliant results attained in the air postal tests in America and in England, where similar routes have been established.

"The cause of the delay in our preliminary experiments, especially in regard to the maritime postal service from Nice to Corsica," the baron said, "lay in the fact that until last year maritime aviation only included machines provided with a single motor. Now, one of the essential conditions of safety in aviation is the bi-motor system."

"The future will certainly belong to multi-motor machines, which will reduce the danger of breakdowns to a minimum. The hydro-aerons making the trips between Nice and Corsica are equipped with the 200-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motors."

The inter-ministerial civil air service committee was appointed by a decree signed by President Poincaré and comprises delegates from the various ministerial departments. The committee is now conducting negotiations with the Italian government for the establishment of the Paris-Rome air postal service.

According to a French scientist, potassium must be added to the list of radioactive substances.

ACRE YIELD OF POTATOES INCREASES 36 PER CENT IN 20 YEARS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct.—The yield of potatoes per acre is gradually increasing in this country, as shown by the records of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture. During 1866-1874 the average annual yield per acre was 91 bushels, but the average markedly declined to 71.3 bushels in 1885-1894. Perceptible recovery was made in the following ten-year period and a much larger recovery, rising to a new high-water mark, was reached in 1905-1914, with its average yield of 97 bushels per acre.

In 20 years the productivity of the average potato acre increased 36 per cent. This increase is due to various causes, among which are greater specialization of production, more intensive treatment, and higher fertility of the soil. The ten-year average yield of 97 bushels per acre in 1905-1914 was followed by 96.3 bushels in 1915, 88.5 bushels in the very low year 1916, and 100.8 bushels in 1917.

Compared with population, the yield of potatoes per acre declined from 1866-1874 to 1905-1914. The gain of production per capita in recent years has been more because of increased acreage than because of increased production per acre.

In many German towns, provision shops are open only one day a week for distribution of scanty rations issued by municipal food offices.

NEW ENGLAND NAMES ON THE CASUALTY LIST

This list undoubtedly contains names from among the 16,000 names brought from France by Gen. Pershing's special courier. There are no Lowell boys' names on this list, the nearest to it being the name of a boy from Acton, Joel F. Farmonter.

Killed in Action
Lt. David Putnam, 47 Englewood ave., Brookline, Mass.
Ser. Parmelius Donalds, 24 Len st., Southbridge, Mass.
Pr. Arthur Lavigne, 37 River st., Sanford, Me.
Pr. Edward J. McKenna, 1750 Westminster st., Providence, R. I.
Pr. Geo. Smith, 1073 Douglas ave., Providence, R. I.
Pr. Jas. Toomey, 62 Washburn st., Chelsea, Mass.

Died of Disease
Pr. Chas. Rooks, 205 North Second st., New Bedford, Mass.

Wounded Severely
Cor. Wm. P. Monahan, 47 Norfolk st., Canton, Mass.
Wm. Thos. Ryan, 78 Tolles st., Waltham, N. H.
Pr. Thos. Brennan, Barra Plains, Mass.
Pr. Peter Christie, 112 Southbridge st., Worcester, Mass.
Pr. Wm. W. Goss, 266 Neponset st., Canton, Mass.
Pr. Cyril J. Lavigne, 85 North st., Claremont, N. H.
Pr. Tony Picconelli, 440 Chapel st., New Haven, Conn.
Pr. Arthur L. Plant, North Oxford, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined)
Pr. Elwood C. Atkinson, 5 Lord pl., Peabody, Mass.
Pr. Levi Castagnary, Island Pond, Vt.
Pr. Terence P. Feeley, 31 Buffington st., Fall River, Mass.
Pr. Herman S. Fish, R.F.D. No. 2, Littleton, N. H.
Pr. Max J. Fortune, 17 Lafayette st., Worcester, Mass.
Pr. Stephen Ronano, 2 Whitman court, Hartford, Conn.

Missing in Action
Cor. Frederick Van Dusen, North st., Greenwich, Conn.
Pr. Edw. A. Bates, Boston, Mass.
Pr. Jos. Bourassa, 66 Portsmouth st., Cambridge, Mass.
Pr. Chas. Hislop, Jr., 98 So. Main st., Manchester, N. H.
Pr. Fred Munroe, 3 Countess st., Hartford, Conn.
Pr. Joel F. Farmonter, Acton, Mass.

Released for This Afternoon

Killed in Action
Lt. Albert B. Angier, 244 Brighton ave., Allston, Mass.
Lt. Eugene Calligan, 84 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.
Pr. Albert L. Dyer, 416 Webster st., Rockland, Mass.
Pr. Philip J. Fay, 93 School st., Pawtucket, R. I.
Pr. Donald Giguere, 36 Gaulin ave., Woonsocket, R. I.
Pr. Arthur A. Lavoie, 38 Salem st., Salem, Mass.
Pr. Leslie MacPherson, 58 Florence st., Melrose, Mass.
Pr. Raymond A. Walling, 38 Balmforth ave., Danbury, Conn.

Wounded Severely
Ser. Michael J. Fallon, 45 Emerson st., Peabody, Mass.
Cor. Henry J. Corrigan, 22 Varney st., Salem, Mass.
Cor. Henry L. Cotton, 49 Providence st., Worcester, Mass.
Pr. Antoine Souza, 292 Mulberry st., Fall River, Mass.
Farrier Arthur A. Prisco, 119 Orleans st., East Boston, Mass.
Farrier Norman S. Pratt, 75 Franklin st., Southham, Mass.
Pr. Byron L. Cummings, 78 High st., Orange, Mass.
Pr. Eugene Dubie, Chisholm, Me.
Pr. Dominick Frisica, 197 Alpine st., Franklin, Mass.
Pr. Emory A. Johnson, 31 Bedford st., Quincy, Mass.
Pr. Wm. A. L. King, 13 Kings court, Brewer, Me.
Pr. Jesse A. Whaley, Main st., East Greenwich, R. I.

Died From Accident and Other Causes
Cor. Fred L. Dyer, Apponaug, R. I.
Pr. Frederick J. Carey, 145 Saratoga st., E. Boston, Mass.

Wounded Degree Undetermined
Cor. John H. Lavery, 328 Albany ave., Hartford, Conn.
Cor. Carl H. Nelson, 608 Zion st., Hartford, Conn.
Pr. Wm. J. Laporte, 37 Short st., Lawrence, Mass.

Died of Disease
Pr. Charles W. Anderson, general delivery, Boston, Mass.

Missing in Action
Lt. Newton S. Gardiner, 40 Marlboro ave., R. 2, R. 1, Me.
Mech. Thos. P. Conley, 168 Gold st., So. Boston, Mass.
Pr. Peter D. Ford, 73 Williams st., Boston, Mass.
Pr. Harry Lavin, 47 Withington st., Dorchester, Mass.
Pr. Geo. Sheehan, 31 Bright st., Burlington, Vt.
Pr. Chas. Weisenbach, box 35, Monkton, Vt.

BILLERICA NEWS

The board of health of Billerica met yesterday and decided to remove the ban on public gatherings next Monday. Schools will reopen, and the normal life of the town will be resumed after three weeks of unusual quiet. But two new cases of influenza were reported yesterday, and the epidemic seems to have practically died out.

Albert S. Bull has tendered his resignation as town clerk of the board of selectmen, as he has been ordered to report today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he will receive a training course in naval aviation, in which branch of the service he enlisted last July.

GRANITEVILLE NEWS

The epidemic has practically disappeared in the town of Graniteville, and as a result the Westford board of health, acting in conjunction with selectmen, has lifted the ban on churches, schools, etc. The schools will resume sessions at the regular hour Monday morning, and all the churches will hold services on Sunday.

General Pershing says: "The invisible, unconquerable force let loose by the prayers, hopes and ideas of Christian America, is incalculable. It furnishes the soul and the motive of the military body; it steadies us to resist manfully the temptations which assail us in the extraordinary conditions in which we find ourselves."

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN GROCERIES

Imported Olive Oil and Macaroni. Full line of Fruits, Candies and Tobacco.

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Bankers and Brokers

WYMAN'S EXCHANGE
SECOND FLOOR



"THEN YOU CAN TALK PEACE!"

GERMANS HARD PRESSED IN THEIR RETREAT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—While the German retirement in Belgium has glittering possibilities, military opinion here is forced to the conclusion that what is in progress is a well-ordered and well executed withdrawal, probably upon prepared positions.

The fact that reports from other portions of the front, notably from the Little area and the sector southeast of Laon, also tell of retirements, gives the movement indications of a general withdrawal, but as yet no official information has come to indicate where the line upon which the enemy will attempt to stand has been established.

Army officials said last night that the enemy probably has begun the second phase of withdrawal before the unwavering pressure by Marshal Foch all along the battle line. Lacking the reserves to hold an extended front, it is to be assumed that the enemy is falling back to a much shortened line where he can show greater resisting power.

There is reason to believe, however, that under the hammering of the allied and American armies, the German high command has been compelled to make a compromise. It is regarded as highly probable that advanced positions are being abandoned barely in time to avoid encirclement, and the retirement being made to defenses not fully equipped and certainly not manned with extensive reserves.

If such is the case, the retiring armies must turn and fight again when they reach the new lines. The rapidity of the allied pursuit in each case gives no opportunity for rest or reorganization. In the Belgian coast area pursuing cavalry may upset the German schedule and large captures result.

Collapse of the Oise-Serre pocket, southeast of Laon, a narrow point of high ground between the two rivers, which the enemy made a part of the holding line, presumably means a rapid straightening of the whole center of the front. At the wings of this vital line American troops northwest of Verdun and Anglo-American forces at Le Cateau, are hammering their way ahead toward the main communication lines that support the whole enemy framework.

The freeing of the Belgian coast will have little direct effect on the submarine situation, but may be of the greatest indirect value in furnishing the allied forces with new bases from which to operate anti-submarine patrols. The German U-boat flotillas on

the Flanders coast have been a thing of the past ever since the harbors were blocked by the British naval forces.

THEY WANT BETTER POLICE PROTECTION

Pawtucketville is a pretty large district to be patrolled by only one officer, at least that is what the members of the Pawtucketville Improvement association think and they are going to try to remedy conditions by requesting Mayor Thompson to give them another officer.

The association has not one word of criticism to offer against the patrolman who is patrolling the district, but they feel that the territory is too large for one officer to look after. A few years ago the officer in that district covered his beat on a motorcycle, but the machine has been out of running order for a couple of years and since that time the officer has been doing his work on foot. The matter of additional police protection in Pawtucketville was brought to the attention of Supt. Welch of the department some time last spring and at that time the chief stated that in his opinion everything was O.K. in the district and a good proof of that was that there were no complaints of any kind. Present conditions are such, however, that the residents of the district feel they should be given better protection.

COTTON SPINNERS' UNION

An important meeting of the members of the Cotton Spinners' union was held last evening with President Dennis Reardon in the chair. In the course of the meeting it was voted to invest \$1000 in liberty bonds and also to raise the dues of the organization to \$1.50 a month. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Dennis Reardon, president; Colbert Frechette, vice president; Joseph P. Ashton, secretary-treasurer; Fred Ouellette, sergeant-at-arms, and William Rafferty, auditor.

BOY STRUCK BY AUTOMOBILE DIES AT LOWELL CORPORATION HOSPITAL

Gerard Kleh, aged 6 years and residing at 772 Merrimack street, who was struck by an automobile in Merrimack street near St. Jean Baptiste church yesterday noon, died at the Lowell Corporation hospital late yesterday afternoon as the result of the injuries he received. The owner of the machine that struck the boy is Edwin G. Morrison of 16 Helrose avenue.

BUY BONDS, SAYS RUMANIAN QUEEN

The queen of Rumania gives much of her time to work among wounded soldiers and her tender sympathy is appreciated by the men in the hospitals.



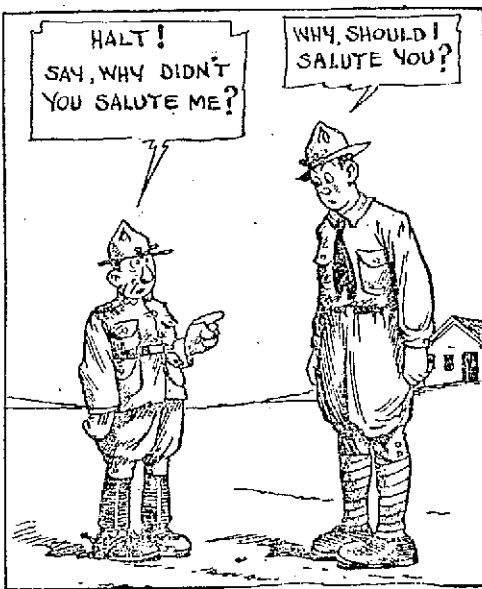
She is bitter against the military oppression of the Hun and has an appeal to the American people buy Liberty Bonds that the war be ended the more promptly.

The local evening newspaper, a paper that reaches the home where the family is there to read it. Sun fills this field in Lowell.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

AND THEN WILBUR SPENT THE EVENING IN THE GUARD HOUSE

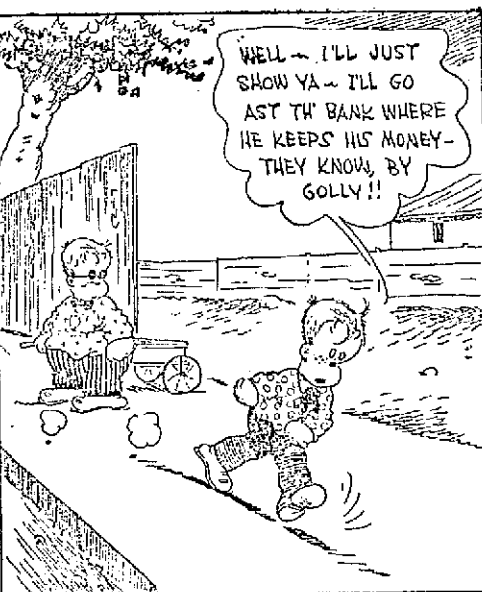
BY ALLMAN



FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

THE TELLER COULDN'T TELL!

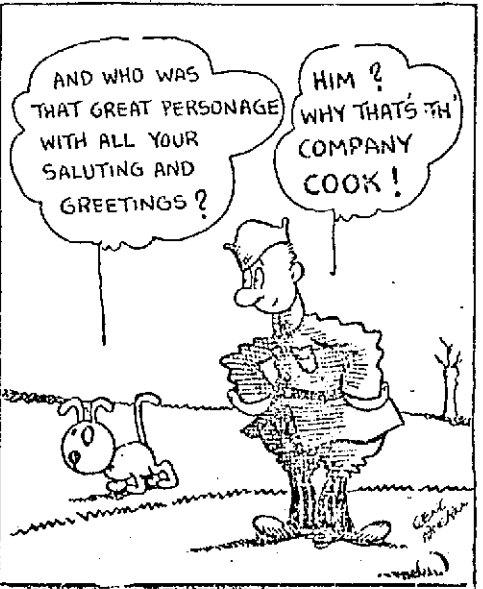
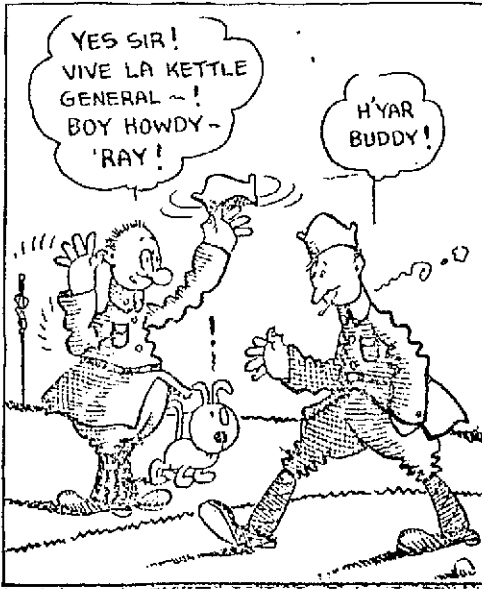
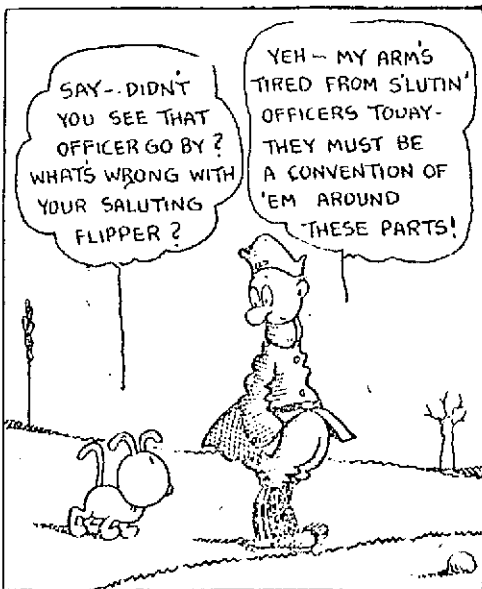
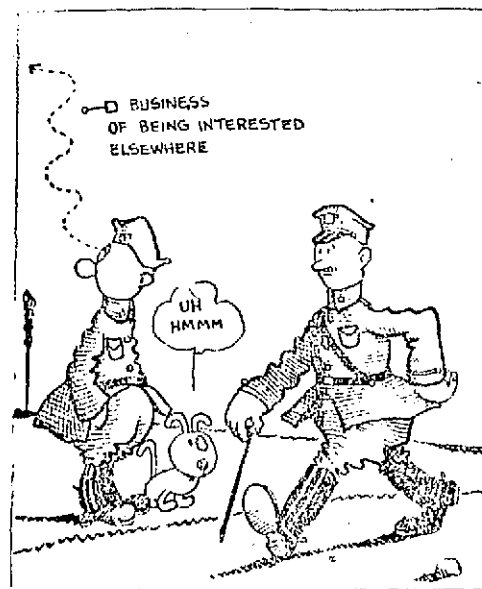
BY BLOSSER



BALMY BENNY

BENNY WANTS TO KEEP IN GOOD STANDING WITH HIM

BY AHERN



ALLIES HALT HUN BALL

Hunt Cavalry Officers Were Celebrating "Peace" When Allies Entered Courtrai

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN BELGIUM, Friday, Oct. 18 (By the Associated Press).—It has been learned from a resident of Courtrai that German cavalry officers were giving a ball there celebrating the return of peace on the night the city was taken. At the middle of the dance British infantry, which had broken through the defenses to the west, stormed into the town and the German cavalry dandles had to run for their lives.

ALLIED VICTORY OVER BOLSHIEV FORCES

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Allied forces have occupied Kadish, in the province of Archangel, and have advanced six miles south of that place, along the Archangel-Vologda railway, according to an official statement last night on operations in North Russia.

"On the Murmansk front allied forces operating from Kem, on the White Sea, 300 miles south of Murmansk, have now cleared central and southern Karelia, and the enemy has been driven back across the Finnish border. A large quantity of bombs, ammunition and material has been captured, including 23 boats, three machine guns and 600 rifles.

"On the Archangel front allied forces have occupied Kadish on the Enetsa river, 60 miles south of its confluence with the Dvina, and advanced six miles south along the Archangel-Vologda railroad."

LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS HAVE CARD SYSTEM

While Worcester and other draft boards in this state have been waiting for, and have had their work hindered through not receiving filing cabinets and cards, the local boards here announce that they have received this equipment and find it aids their work wonderfully. This cabinet, including necessary cards for the follow-up or tickler system arrived in fine condition and was immediately put to a good use.

Draft officials have decided upon a code system to be used in the future in the calling of skilled men under the selective service regulations. A trade specification and index book giving the code letters to be used on calls, has been sent to all the boards throughout the country. The local boards received their books a short time ago, and are very enthusiastic about it. This book contains an index of the trade and code letters for skilled registrants and also the necessary qualifications he must have to be sent to fill such a call. For instance, if a call is to be made for 10 assistant bakers the code word in a letter or telegram will be "10 Bads," the code word for assistant bakers being "Bads."

Pamphlets entitled "Before You Go" and "Commissions on Training Camp Activities" have also been received by the boards here, which, the members state are full of helpful suggestions which can be utilized in many ways.

C. H. Hanson & Co., Inc., Auctioneers
61 Rock Street, Lowell, Mass. Phones 154-8748

REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26th, AT 3 P. M.

FOUR TWO-TENEMENT HOUSES, 21,820 FEET OF LAND AND LARGE BARN

BEST SALE OF THE YEAR

The property is situated on the SOUTHERLY SIDE OF WAUGH STREET between Wilder and Walker streets, just across from the Normal school. Take Broadway or Middlesex street car to Wilder street, one minute's walk to Waugh street.

NO. 44-46 WAUGH STREET—Two tenement, double house. Each tenement has bath and furnace heat, kitchen, dining room, living room, and four sleeping chambers. Large fireplace in dining and living room. Separate back and front doors.

NO. 40-42 WAUGH STREET—Two tenement double house, almost a duplicate of No. 44, with exception that there is furnace heat only in one tenement.

NO. 34 WAUGH STREET—Two and one-half story two tenement house. Each tenement has four sleeping rooms, bath, kitchen, dining room and living room.

NO. 32 WAUGH STREET—Two and one-half story two tenement house of six rooms each, with bath. A large barn and carriage shed is located directly in rear of this house.

This property is centrally located near the Lamson Co., Lowell Gas Light Co., Pilling Shoe Company, Daniel Gage Co., Lowell Weaving Co., Columbia Textile Co., and the Normal school, and the tenements are always rented.

NOW THEN—If you are looking for a home or if you want a good investment, then we earnestly request you to look this property over, and then attend the sale. Tenements are scarce, and there is very little property on the market. So here is your chance to become the owner of a first-class parcel of real estate that is never vacant.

TERMS OF SALE: Five hundred dollars must be deposited with the auctioneer as soon as the property is struck off. Arrangements can be made to carry a very liberal mortgage on the property, other terms to be announced at the sale.

Property open for inspection day of sale.

Make all inquiries at auctioneer's office.

C. H. HANSON & CO., Inc., for owner.

French have restored historic garden around Cardinal Mazarin's famous home, now part of Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.

STILL ON THE RUN

Huns Forced to Make Conversion of Front Under Heavy Pressure of Allies

Ludendorff Swinging Back His Whole Right—Franco-Americans Sweep On

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Germans are still on the run. The victories of this week have obliged them to make a conversion of the front on which they are engaged, and that is a ticklish operation under the tremendous pressure to which they are being subjected.

General Ludendorff is swinging back his whole right, using as a pivot the plateau through which runs the canal from the Oise to the Somme, with the Forests of St. Niquier and Du Nouvion, as supports to his rear. He has concentrated all his available forces there, and notwithstanding the stout blows delivered by Generals Rawlinson and Debeney, the pivot still holds.

The situation may thus be summed up as a race between the allies seeking to knock out this pivot and the Germans trying to get back to the line of the Escourt, Ghent and Valenciennes without too much damage. They will attempt to make a stand on this line, in all probability as it is the shortest line available, but the odds seem to be against them.

King Albert's armies are pressing Ludendorff hard. He may be driven further and faster than his plans provide for, and in addition to that he has the task of finding troops to cover another weak spot—namely the Stenay gap, the backdoor to the Rhineland through Luxembourg, which is being tirelessly assailed by General Gouraud and the Americans.

Notwithstanding all his efforts the German commander has not been able to prevent this show but sure Franco-American advance.

WOMEN MAY DRESS AS MEN IN NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 19.—Neither the law of God nor the law of man—at least in Nebraska—prevents women from wearing men's clothes when they are engaged in war work, Atty. Gen. W. E. Reed ruled yesterday.

Atty. Gen. Reed's opinion was given to Rev. W. B. Longpre of Maxwell, Neb., who wrote Gov. Keith Neville asking the wearing of men's garments by women was against Bible doctrine and asking if it was contrary to state law. Gov. Neville put the question up to the state's legal adviser, and the opinion followed.

Traffic policemen in Montreal are forbidden the Charlie Chaplin mustache.

Before taking your train home from Boston get The Sun at either newsstand in the North Station.

STRIKING COPS FIRED

Nashua Commission Removes Eight and Accepts Resignation of Another

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 19.—The police commission today removed eight patrolmen, accepted the resignation of another and reduced a tenth member of the force to the rank of special officer. The order was the outcome of the action of the men last month in refusing to continue at work because of the failure of the commission to meet with them for a conference on wage conditions. The members of the force had been granted an increase in pay with the understanding that their allowance for uniform and annual vacation with pay should be discontinued.

APPEAL FROM PERSHING

Success of Fourth Liberty Loan Means Much to Boys "Over There"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The war department last night made public the following cablegram from Gen. Pershing to Sec. McAdoo:

"The success of the Fourth Liberty Loan means much to the men of the American army who are engaged in the greatest battle of the war. The sacrifices our troops are daily making for the nation are adding glorious pages to her history. Occupying an important position on the battle front, they are forcing the barbarous enemy northward, step by step, in hand to hand encounters, and are resolved to continue until the crimes of our enemy shall be expiated.

"Standing firmly on this resolve, your sturdy sons fighting this war for freedom firmly expect the continued support of all Americans at home.

(Signed) "PERSHING."

NEW BOILERS ARRIVED TODAY AT CITY HALL

The joy of anticipation was prevalent in city hall this morning for the first of the two brand new 72-inch tubular boilers that are to heat the municipal building this winter, and presumably many winters to follow, was delivered in the yard in the rear of city hall and work was started on its installation in the basement. The Scannell boiler works delivered the big heater shortly before 10 o'clock and it took six sturdy horses to haul it from the headquarters of the company.

It is predicted that the first boiler will not be actually put into position before Tuesday noon as the entrance to the basement is of a restricted character. The wall of the building has been broken away and everything is in readiness in the basement beneath. The fronts of the old boilers are to be used again as they are in good condition and these have already been set up.

Rigging will have to be arranged before the boiler can slide down into position, and workmen feel that it is to be a difficult job. The second boiler will probably be set in position by the end of next week, and then the connections will have to be made and formal tests given before heat will begin pouring through the municipal building.

SUN BREVITIES

Best printing. Tobin's, Associate bldg.

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk, very digestible.

When you have any real estate to sell, consult J. F. Donohoe, 223 Hildreth bldg. Telephone.

The meeting of the League of Catholic Women which was to be held Sunday, Oct. 20th, is postponed indefinitely. The pleasure of hearing Fr. Earls will be enjoyed by the members at some future date.

Lieut. Harold F. Putnam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Putnam of 36 Marlborough street, is visiting his parents for a few days. He was recently commissioned 2d Lt. Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and will return there Monday.

PLEDGES AND POSTERS FOR THE RETAIL GROCERS OF THE CITY

The local food commission states that they will soon receive pledges and posters for distribution among the retail grocers of the city. After signing a pledge the dealers will be entitled to display the following poster:

"This certifies that I have enlisted in the service of the nation, and as a dealer in the necessities of life pledge to abide by the rules and regulations of the United States food administration, to give all customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling the necessities at only a reasonable advance over cost, regardless of market conditions, to discourage and prevent hoarding and waste and to co-operate fully in the food conservation program in order to save food for our people, our armies and those of the allied nations."

Lowell is not alone in this respect, as all cities throughout the country have received, or are expecting these posters, which will put the dealers officially on record as doing their best to back up the government.

COAL OFFICES CLOSED

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Carl E. Carlson, the establishments of the Lowell Retail Dealers' association were closed for one hour during the time of the funeral this afternoon. The association, as well as the Lowell Terminal at the funeral and they sent floral offerings.

TAKE RICH CITIES

British Sweep On After Taking Lille, and Occupy Roubaix and Turcoing

Brilliant Work by Belgian Airmen—Victors Showered With Kisses

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN BELGIUM, Friday, October 18.—(By The Associated Press)—Lille is fast being left behind by the advancing Fifth British army. In spite of German posts established north of Roubaix, and Turcoing, these rich manufacturing cities have been taken. The Germans blew up the bridges leading to Bruges and left strong rear guards there, but these forces were sacrificed from the city and those near the coast hastened to escape.

Great Work by Belgian Airmen

Today has been fine and clear and the Belgian airmen have again come into their own. The Belgian sky has been literally full of them and they have worked great havoc with bombs and bullets among the enemy forces. Helicopters, the new gas between Belgium and the Dutch frontier.

More cannon have been brought up and all last night and today they have been pumping shells into the bottle neck through which the Germans are retreating. The number of Germans killed in this area since yesterday is of course undetermined, but from the amount of explosive projecting, large and small, dropped on them, their losses must be tremendous. In addition, the French cavalry has been making dashes here and there, and has also taken its toll.

Huns Paying High Price

The German army is paying a high price for its attempt to "retain its hold on the coveted coast of Belgium. German military commanders, being unable to win any victories, now seem to have gone in for literature on an extensive scale.

Count von Waldersee of the 59th reserve infantry regiment wrote that he knew his regiment was going to be attacked and warned his men that the attack must be broken down. Incidentally the assault resulted in the smashing of that regiment.

Why Huns Asked Armistice

He ordered all auxiliary services to the assistance of the infantry in the line. "It needs all the support imaginable," he wrote. "He discloses some German ideas relative to the gaining of time in which to prepare defenses."

The enemy's efforts to secure an armistice or peace. "Wherever defenses are of a temporary nature," he said, "they must if the enemy leaves us sufficient time, be continually improved and strengthened in accordance with the principles laid down for defense and attack."

The enemy's great successes have strengthened his consciousness of superiority," he frankly said. "The strength and condition of our troops cannot be unknown to him and there is no doubt that he possesses the means to overcome the difficulties which confront him."

Huns Know They Are Beaten

It would appear from many documents that the German army knows it has lost the war and is blue over the fact. German soldiers on the battlefield have shown unusual consideration for civilians. Notices in French and English have been found at Dignes informing civilians that they would not be moved east of that town. Of course the allied guns would not fire on towns known to be full of civilians. The Germans, knowing this, could use it to protect themselves.

Celebrate Over Deliverance

In many of the towns and localities where the allied troops have swept past celebrations over their deliverance from the Germans were carried on all day today by the people. In Lille, there were crowds on the streets, singing, cheering and throwing roses everywhere. The people have become so demonstrative in many places that they have interested slightly with the work of the soldiers. Runners and dispatch-riders obliged to pass through Courtrai, for instance, have not been making a good time as usual.

This fact came to the knowledge of a British brigadier general, who ordered the dispatch-riders brought before him. One blushing said that the

Showered With Kisses

"But we couldn't help the delay, sir, for every time we go through a town, we have each been soundly kissed. It wouldn't do to tell the women and girls we were in a hurry. They just insist on stopping your motorcycle, all wanting to kiss you at one time."

What the brigadier general said is not recorded but the charges against the men were dropped. Letters and diaries taken from captured soldiers make interesting reading. One man tells how his division "got it in the neck." Another writes "there was the devil to pay," and adds that only sixty men were left out of the entire regiment. Not a single captured order, document, letter or diary displays a single note of optimism.

In the neighborhood of Turcoing and Roubaix more than 100,000 civilians have been liberated.

CHURCHES VOTE TO CLOSE TOMORROW

At a meeting of the Federation of Churches held this morning at the Y.M.C.A. it was voted to close the churches on Sunday. The form of the vote unanimously adopted, was as follows:

"In view of the expressed request of the board of health we will close our churches Sunday, Oct. 20. This action cancels the published notices of the following churches for tomorrow's services:

St. Anne's, First Presbyterian; Westminster Presbyterian, First Congregational, Lawrence Street P.M., Calvary Baptist, Fifth Street Baptist, Pawtucket Congregational, St. Paul's M.E., Immanuel Baptist, Pentecostal, Salvation Army, Paige Street Baptist, Chelmsford Street Baptist, Highland M.E., North Central Central M.E., First Baptist, Gorham Street P. M. and Highland Congregational.

OLD GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM BOUGHT

Highest Prices Paid
M. SCHANKMAN
175 Central St. Room 232

UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND THRIFT STAMPS

On Sale at the Cashier's Window
The LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.
29-31 Market St. Tel. 821.

REPORT OF DEATHS

For the Week Ending Oct. 19, 1918

Oct. 19—Mary E. Kearns, 33, lob. pneumonia. 7—Nancy T. Conroy, 37, pneumonia. Fred Eckardt, 33, influenza. 8—Walter E. Baker, 21, influenza. 9—John Zoukos, 10m, broncho-pneumonia. John H. Linacott, 2, broncho-pneumonia. Mary Adams, 68, broncho-pneumonia. Ulderice Leboeuf, 57, lob. pneumonia. Jean B. Archambault, 70, cirrhosis of liver. Marie Napoléon, 36, ruptured appendix. Walter H. Simmons, 26, broncho-pneumonia. Cornelius F. Griffin, 31, broncho-pneumonia. James Riley, 67, senile dementia. Francis Keisher, 35, influenza. 10—Marie A. L. Labrecque, 24, lob. pneumonia. Alfred Labelle, 9, influenza. Stella L. Bourque, 6, ac. cap. bronchitis. Ernest A. Labrecque, 1d, prem. moribund. Irene M. Jenkins, 21, lob. pneumonia. Martin C. Rowell, 56, cer. hemorrhage. Mary Feeney, 43, lob. pneumonia. Michael J. Burns, 70, cer. hemorrhage. Patrick Kilroy, 71, arterio-sclerosis. Thomas Mahon, 70, leuea. Beth Deschene, 25, pulm. tuberculosis. Marie Deschenes, 33, lob. pneumonia. Georgia Minolopoulos, 34, influenza. Mary G. Broderick, 37, influenza. Laura Levasseur, 38, endocarditis. Yvonne Vergardou, 5m, broncho-pneumonia. Marie B. Drew, 3, broncho-pneumonia. Onor. Lussier, 32, broncho-pneumonia. Caroline Jobanville, 35, lob. pneumonia. John Caroma, 31, broncho-pneumonia. John Lynch, 38, traumatic hemorrhage. Marcel Denault, 46, influenza. Brock Dupras, 24, lob. pneumonia. Amelia Martins, 25, lob. pneumonia. Alice McCreadie, 9m, gastro-enteritis. Mary J. Davila, 4, influenza. John H. Brand, 28, lob. pneumonia. Emily J. Walsh, 7m, infantile. Helena Strok, 4, broncho-pneumonia. Dorothy Bjorkman, 1, broncho-pneumonia. Joseph Niri, 14m, broncho-pneumonia. Rudolph Trudel, 1, broncho-pneumonia. Myra M. Morrill, 61, lob. pneumonia. James A. Batewell, 15, influenza. Eleanor W. Bonney, 23, influenza. Margaret McLoughlin, 56, arterio-sclerosis. Rebecca Gervais, 35, lob. pneumonia. Thomas F. Moylan, 39, influenza. Mary R. Leary, 30, endocarditis. George J. Jacques, 35, broncho-pneumonia. Marie C. Lafarge, 63, ulcer of stomach. Matthew P. Crehan, 44, pulm. tuberculosis. Mary L. Dyer, 29, lob. pneumonia. Mary Burns, 37, broncho-pneumonia. Mary G. Mullen, 44, broncho-pneumonia. Nathan Kayapanian, 32, lob. pneumonia. 12—Alvin Jesus, 8m, gastro-enteritis. Lookoutvior Wikivier, 14d, congenital debility. Helen P. Spalding, 70, angina pectoris. Viola M. Grandfield, 1, broncho-pneumonia. Andrew F. Gordon, 44, broncho-pneumonia. George W. Barbour, 14, influenza. Theodore James, 2, enteritis. George B. Smith, 51, cer. hemorrhage. Ernest Auld, 1, bronchitis. Herenclivie Martin, 33, probable pneumonia. Raymond Sweet, 3, influenza. Marie Jesus, 4m, influenza. Blanche F. Labranchie, 17, influenza. Jeanette Perigay, 1, broncho-pneumonia. Lillian M. Dyer, 6, broncho-pneumonia. Robert Cushing, 48, lob. pneumonia. Michael Flynn, 28, broncho-pneumonia. Sarah Curry, 63, chr. heart disease. Daniel Teague, 67, endocarditis. Lillian Roy, 6m, broncho-pneumonia. Joseph D. Jolly, 53, pulm. tuberculosis. Lila B. Whitnough, 21, broncho-pneumonia. John Clark, 11, broncho-pneumonia. Margaret Lee, 30, broncho-pneumonia. Francisco Terraboa, 18m, measles. Robert Gouley, 24, broncho-pneumonia. Michael J. Clancy, 45, broncho-pneumonia. 13—Benjamin Zykowski, 10m, cap. bronchitis. Zilda Paraganian, 8m, rickets. Emeline Lavallee, 78, influenza. Doris Wilkins, 4m, malnutrition. charge against him and the others were quite true adding:

"But we couldn't help the delay, sir, for every time we go through a town, we have each been soundly kissed. It wouldn't do to tell the women and girls we were in a hurry. They just insist on stopping your motorcycle, all wanting to kiss you at one time."

What the brigadier general said is not recorded but the charges against the men were dropped. Letters and diaries taken from captured soldiers make interesting reading. One man tells how his division "got it in the neck." Another writes "there was the devil to pay," and adds that only sixty men were left out of the entire regiment. Not a single captured order, document, letter or diary displays a single note of optimism.

In the neighborhood of Turcoing and Roubaix more than 100,000 civilians have been liberated.

Thomas Callahan, 40, catarrhal pneumonia. Mary E. Conroy, 42, broncho-pneumonia. John J. Holmes, 22, meningitis. Charles W. Brautigan, 24, broncho-pneumonia. Mary Long, 76, arterio-sclerosis. Evelyn Vachet, 24, influenza. Edward F. Kelly, Jr., 16, ac. group. Cornelius F. Callahan, 72, pulm. tuberculosis. Lucie Lessard, 23, lob. pneumonia. 14—Hilga R. Carlson, 33, broncho-pneumonia. Elizabeth Mooney, 2, broncho-pneumonia. Christo Laro, 1, broncho-pneumonia. Joseph L. Laroche, 5 m, broncho-pneumonia. Charles A. Lefebvre, 34, influenza. Anna Wielucki, 5, pneumonia. Albert Rouleau, 2, broncho-pneumonia. Pauline H. Christanson, 23, broncho-pneumonia. Mary Nyman, 27, broncho-pneumonia. Joseph McKinnon, 74, broncho-pneumonia. Marie de la Trinite, 42, influenza. Michael Zolter, 23, lob. pneumonia. Edith I. Sweet, 30, broncho-pneumonia. Stanislas Bieksa, 44, mlt. re. pneumonia. Loretta F. Redmond, 24, lob. pneumonia. John P. Fells, 1, meningitis. Martha J. Ryan, 41, influenza. Walter Alphonse, 28, broncho-pneumonia. Elizabeth Mucha, 42, broncho-pneumonia. Anna E. Higgins, 30, lob. pneumonia. Eugene Jan, 31, lob. pneumonia. Sarah J. O'Keefe, 41, asthma. Ora Decatur, 65, accident. Joseph Marcotte, 69, lob. pneumonia. Laura Welch, 29, influenza. Edward F. O'Connor, 32, influenza. Sarah C. O'Connor, 27, broncho-pneumonia. Ole E. Larsen, 39, pneumonia. Jan Leszczynski, 1, influenza. Robert A. Ryan, 1, influenza. Robert Arsenault, 1, influenza. William A. Vennard, 2, broncho-pneumonia. Francis Gill, 2, gastritis. Norman Patenaude, 1 m, arthrop. infantum. Dorian Belslow, 29, lob. pneumonia. Michael Veiga, 30, lob. pneumonia. Daniel Coughlin, 67, arterio-sclerosis. Aline Trefois, 21, lob. pneumonia. Marie A. Belan, 26, lob. pneumonia. Lucie Alorin, 82, disease of heart. Robert Willard, 24, broncho-pneumonia. Georgianna Baron, 16, lob. pneumonia. John De Luca, 3 m, bronchitis. Waldo J. Chaplin, 30, lob. pneumonia.

FIRE IN BAKESHOP

An alarm from box 125 at 11:21 o'clock this forenoon, summoned a portion of the fire department to 91 Jefferson street, for a slight fire in the partition of a bakeshop. The damage was slight. At 6:46 o'clock this morning, a telephone alarm summoned a portion of the department to the rear of the Lowell Textile school for a dump fire. No damage.

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news is fit to print. It is a clean family newspaper.

DAILY BULLETIN FROM WAR WORK HEADQUARTERS

119 MERRIMACK STREET

Don't Fool Yourself? The Germans Are only Running Away to Fight Again Another Day! Back Up Our Boys Today!

A LAST WORD ON THE FIGHTING FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

THE LAST DAY—TODAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 19th

The loan to back up our Boys is not fully subscribed yet! Who has not subscribed? Let us find out.

If you have not put your name down for a bond DO SO TODAY and help Lowell and the Country to make good. You have time enough allowed to pay up. It will be a GREAT DISGRACE and BLAME on those who can and do not subscribe and they SHAME the rest of us.

WHAT WILL THE BOYS SAY if the Liberty Loan is not subscribed? Just a FEW MORE BONDS today, one here and one there.

EVERYBODY MUST SEE TO IT TODAY—the last day! All the banks are open to you. The Boy Scouts will take your promise. The Ladies' Liberty Loan committee is working hard, doing their bit, and will have a booth at the Middlesex Railway Depot, assisted by PRIVATE OSCAR B. WHITE, A RETURNED WOUNDED SOLDIER.

WHO CAN REFUSE?

J. M. FARRELL Auctioneer
OFFICE—162 MARKET ST., LOWELL, MASS.

Administratrix's Sale of Real Estate

At Public Auction of Part of the Late Walter H. Bagshaw Estate
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918, COMMENCING AT 2 P. M.

I shall sell at public auction the following described parcels of real estate of the late Walter H. Bagshaw, to the person that will bid the highest and comply with the conditions of the sale.

Lot 1 at 2.00 p. m., No. 212 and 214 Hale street, corner of Washington street, consists of a three story building of five tenements and a store and feet on Hale street and 22 33-100 feet on Washington street. This property is in good repair inside and out. Each tenant has five rooms, separate bright and cheerful. They have always been rented to good tenants. The store has always been a paying proposition to the owners. This piece of real estate has an income of \$936.00 per year. This will make you a good investment on the money that it will sell for.

Terms of sale, \$500.00 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit as soon as sold. Other terms at sale.

Lot 2 at 2.30 p. m., No. 6 Washington street, consists of a cottage house of eight rooms, pantry and bath and 212 22-100 square feet of land, has city water, gas, and is in good repair inside and out, has cemented walks, concrete water and is well fenced. This cottage rents for \$18.00 per month or \$210.00 a year.

Terms of sale, \$200 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit as soon as sold. Other terms at sale.

Lot 3 at 3.00 p. m., No. 8 Washington street, consists of a cottage house of eight rooms, pantry and bath and 204 65-100 square feet of land, more or less, has city water, gas, cemented walks, concrete walks and is well fenced. This property is in good repair inside and out. Each tenant has five rooms, separate bright and cheerful. They have always been rented to good tenants. The store has always been a paying proposition to the owners. This piece of real estate has an income of \$936.00 per year. This will make you a good investment on the money that it will sell for.

Terms of sale, \$500.00 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit as soon as sold. Other terms at sale.

Lot 4—Consists of a lot of land facing on Hale street, containing 4955 square feet, more or less, with a frontage of 30 85-100 feet, with a barn and barn rents for \$6.50 per month or \$78.00 per year. This is a very desirable building lot.

Terms of sale, \$200 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit as soon as sold. Other terms at sale.

Lot 5—The next parcel that I shall sell is on the opposite side of Hale street, three cottage houses on one lot, Nos. 295, 299 and 211 Hale street, and 730 square feet of land, more or less. Each cottage has eight rooms, pantry and bath, and rents for \$30 per month or \$360.00 per year. This has always been a good paying piece of property for the heirs. The cottages are alike with the exception of No. 293 which has steam heat, and they are in good repair inside and out. The walks are all concrete. This would make a good investment for a person to live in one cottage and rent the other two and it will soon pay for itself.

Terms of sale, \$300 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit at the time and place of sale.

Lot 6—At 4.30 p. m., at 70 and 72 Perry street.

This property consists of a 2 1/2 story two family house and 1814 square feet of land, more or less, has city water, gas, cemented walks, and a few steps from the postoffice, near shops and mills; has five rooms in each tenement and rents for \$16.00 per month or \$192.00 per year. This would make a good investment for what you will have to pay for the property.

Terms of sale, \$200.00 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit at the time and place of sale.

The heirs of the late Mr. Bagshaw who has been deceased for about 17 years, feel that they would like to settle up some of the estate and have taken this means to dispose of part of the estate at this time. You will find that every parcel offered is a paying one and if it were not for the fact that a settlement must come some time they would not think of selling, so come prepared to buy.

Per order, MRS. MARGARET BAGSHAW, Administratrix.

REAL ESTATE NOTES

LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

BUILDING WORK SLACK

War Restrictions on New Construction Caused Drop Last Month

The building permits, issued in 133 principal cities of the United States, as officially reported to the American Contractor for September, total \$35,431,127, as compared with \$50,724,143 for September, 1917, a decrease of 30 per cent; but a decrease of over 10 per cent as compared with September, 1916, in which month 111 cities reported building permits aggregating \$70,880,161.

Thomas H. Elliott

Established 1865
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
61 Central St., Cor. Prescott

J. J. Spillane & Co.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Estimates Furnished
26 ANDOVER STREET
2120-Telephone-1034

E. F. Gilligan & Co.

PAINTING CONTRACTORS
PAPERHANGING and INTERIOR DECORATING
No Job Too Small—None Too Large
130 Hovers Street, Tel. 3523-12

D. H. WALKER

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Office: 329 Dutton Street, Tel. 908
Res.: 144 Hanks St., Tel. 2394

WAR WORK ARMY MARCHING TO VICTORY ON ITS STOMACH

THE SUN'S PACIFIC BUREAU, 340 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., Oct.—The Submarine Boat corporation, doing war work, is feeding 16,000 employees noon meals at an average of 25 cents.

Experts say the men do 10 per cent more work.

This is a sample of how industrial enterprises at big war plants are helping beat the Kaiser.

For—the army of toll like a military army moves forward on its stomach.

On poor food, poorly served, this army travels slowly. Good food, cheap, speeds it. Statistics prove this.

When John Smith, shipworker, gets indigestion from poor food he drives fewer rivets.

Anger at profiteering prices cuts off more rivets.

John Smith's indigestion multiplied several million times would be disastrous.

Feeding—like housing—the legions of toll has confronted the nation's leaders. The big restaurant or cafeteria inside the plants, where the best food is served at cost under ideal conditions, is their answer.

One of the largest of these cafeterias is just being completed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation of San Francisco. It will serve more than 4000 workers per meal.

Already lunches are being served to hundreds at less than half the price they would pay at outside restaurants. This is equivalent to a considerable wage increase.

For 30 cents the shipworker gets a hot lunch including choice of three meats, of three vegetables, of soup or salad, of desert, of coffee or milk and bread and butter.

A block outside the yards the same lunch would cost at least 75 cents.

The food the workmen in the three plants operated by this company in the bay cities, costlier costing \$250,000 each are being completed.

Conveyer belts and labor saving appliances will make it possible to serve 150 men per minute. A "pay as you eat" plan is being considered.

POTATOES! APPLES! POTATOES!

L. D. Lahn now announces that starting Saturday for featuring display at "Wayside Stand" will be a full line of winter apples and potatoes. Prices to suit everyone. Visit us Sunday.

Pleasant View Orchards

Lowell Road, Carlisle, Mass.

CIDER

The Old Flint Mill at Haggett's Pond, West Andover, is running. Bring in your apples. J. Chambers.

Lowell Bleachery

Men, women and boys in different departments. Good wages and steady work. This plant is rated by the government as an essential industry. Apply at U. S. Employment Bureau, 119 Merrimack st.

per cent; but a decrease of over 10 per cent as compared with September, 1916, in which month 111 cities reported building permits aggregating \$70,880,161.

Of the cities reporting last month, 47, or 33 per cent, show gains. The largest of the cities thus reporting gains are Baltimore and Detroit, in both of which there is a strong demand for construction, due directly or indirectly to war work. The same reason applies to most of the other cities that make favorable comparisons.

Building permits, issued during the last half of September, came under the ban of war industries board order, prohibiting all but strictly essential construction. During the first half of the month, there was a somewhat wider scope to the character of the work. The general effect of the restriction was no doubt to lessen the volume of the building to be undertaken. In a few cities there was reported a temporary stimulation to the issuance of permits, under the mistaken impression of prospective builders that once a permit was granted by the city authorities, work might proceed without interference, but the percentage of the permits issued due to that cause was perhaps on the whole inconsiderable.

In view of the sharp restrictions placed upon construction work by the government, the showing made last month must be regarded as satisfactory. It does not include the enormous amount of construction work directly undertaken by the government, but, instead, only private work, most of it of an essential character, not only permitted by the authorities at Washington, but much of it actually urged as aids in winning the war.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Thos. H. Elliott, real estate broker, offices 61 Central street, corner Prescott, reports the following sales negotiated during the past week:

Final papers have been passed in the transfer of a large two-apartment property situated at 117-119 Andover street.

enter" system with coupons eliminates delay at a cashier's desk. After depositing his ticket at the entrance, each man gets a tray and serves himself as he moves along to the dining tables.

Only six minutes elapse between the entrance and the exit of the patron.

With the same coupon check book he can buy smokes, ice cream and soft drinks at cost, and these coupons are transferable.

Two hundred gallons of ice cream is the daily lunch consumption. Two thousand bottles of milk and 1000 pies vanish like magic. A whole 1000 pie, which would cost you 10 to 15 cents per pie, costs the workman 20 cents.

Outside the lunch hour, short orders will be served employees.

Instead of being compelled to rush out for food purchased from hawksters, in saloons and mushroom restaurants and eaten under repellant conditions the shipbuilder now eats the best food obtainable in a spotless diningroom at prices fixed by actual cost.

Management of the cafeterias, conforming to the government plan, is under supervision of one representative of the employees, one of the employees and a naval officer.

The government here as in many other plants, is erecting the buildings and furnishing the equipment. Operation is by the company. Profits that would have to be based on rent and sinking fund are eliminated.

The best practice and experience of progressive private industrial plants is being applied and improved upon.

Sidney Hordemeyer, the manager of one of the largest hotels on the Pacific coast, is in charge of the Bethlehem corporation's cafeterias as a salary of \$750 a month.

What such a dietary means to the shipworkers is thus tersely summed up by Hordemeyer:

"If we allowed the public to eat here at the prices charged the employees would be cleaned out in a month's food supply in a few days."

"The necessity for speed in war work has not only given additional proof of the value of company restaurants, but it has also emphasized the urgent necessity for wide extension of this particular form of industrial welfare."

"An underfed workman, or one poorly fed, soon becomes a national liability instead of an asset."

"There may be little connection between kings and cabbage but there is a decided connection between pie and democratic peace when the pie is the right kind at the right price."

"The army of toll indeed advances on its stomach—and we're going to keep that stomach in the best marching order."

It is the verdict of investigators for the Emergency Fleet corporation and other federal authorities that the industrial canteen properly managed increases the health, vigor, efficiency and morale of workmen and that the total conservation thus represented is of gigantic proportions.

Minnesota by drainage will reclaim 2000 acres of land near Itasca this year.

street at its junction with High street. The apartments have seven rooms each and are equipped with baths. This is one of the most desirable corners in Belvidere and is conveyed on behalf of the resident owner, Mrs. Mary A. Osgood. The grantee is C. E. Dugan. Mr. Dugan buys purely for purpose of investment.

Also final papers have been sent to record in an interesting transaction whereby the Salvation Army of Massachusetts conveys title to Joseph L. Cushing of the building situated at the junction of Rock and Fletcher sts. This building has been utilized by the Salvation Army since 1905 as an industrial home. Under existing industrial conditions there is but little need for such an institution and hence the decision to dispose of the property. The purchaser, Mr. Cushing, will install here his metal working business located for the past 40 years in the Stott block at the junction of Middlesex and Thorndike sts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

For the Week Ending Oct. 18, 1918
LOWELL
Albert E. O'Hair to Estelle B. Hall, land, Clark st.

John W. Pead to Martin E. Duffy at ux, land and buildings, cor. Bridge st. and Eustis av.

Fred W. Wood et al, trs, to Charles Cote, land, Belvidere park.

Charles Cote to Theophile Baribeau, land, Belvidere park.

Northern Land Co. by trs, to William M. Pearson et ux, land, Gorham st.

Ellen Morans est, by exor, to Clorco Camara et ux, land and buildings, Thurston st.

Arthur Genest to Alfred Draun et ux, land and buildings, Cor. 4th and Eustis av.

Elia M. Southwick et al to John L. Robertson, land and buildings, Prescott st.

Henry S. Ayer, by gdn, to John L. Robertson et al, land and buildings, Prescott st.

Joseph Small, by mgtee, to Mary J. Dix, land and buildings, Lakeview av.

Mary J. Dix to Joseph Harris, land and buildings, Lakeview av.

Celias Lippe et ux to Ida C. Courville, land and buildings, New York st.

Ida C. Courville to Celias Lippe et ux, land and buildings, New York st.

Harry W. Fleming to Ilford N. Elliott, land and buildings, cor. School and Payne sts.

Robert A. Hartley et ux to Annie J. Devine, land and buildings, Warren st.

George H. Staples to Frances H. Staples, land and buildings, Wood st.

Alton C. Titus to Denis J. Heardon et ux, land and buildings, Gates st.

Stefania Barbera to Annie P. Kilroy, land and buildings, cor. Beacon st. and Whitney av.

Bertha Carter Heston to Alton G. Titus et ux, land, Bellevue st.

Helene Alice Barker et al to Frederick N. Russell et al, land and buildings, cor. Foster and Westford sts.

Caleb L. Smith et ux to Patrick Donohue et ux, land and buildings, cor. 4th and Eustis av.

Mary B. Kayle et al to Marion E. Elliott, land and buildings, cor. School and Payne sts.

Robert A. Hartley et ux to Annie J. Devine, land and buildings, Warren st.

George H. Staples to Frances H. Staples, land and buildings, Wood st.

Alton C. Titus to Denis J. Heardon et ux, land and buildings, Gates st.

Stefania Barbera to Annie P. Kilroy, land and buildings, cor. Beacon st. and Whitney av.

Green, land and buildings, Westford st.

Lewis N. Cushman to Gustave Chouinard et ux, land and buildings, Warren st.

Charles J. McNamee to Frank E. Riley, land, Pond brook.

Charles J. McNamee to Isabelle J. McNamee, land and buildings, Fletcher street.

Arnold C. Perham to inhabitants of town of Chelmsford, land, Chelmsford road.

Stanislaw Zablacki to Vincent Zablacki, land and buildings on road leading from Lowell to Chelmsford.

Grace L. Upson to Charles L. Upson et al, land.

Seth G. Phillips to Robert A. Hartley, land, Old Salem and Chelmsford road.

DRACUT
Gardner W. Pearson to Bert G. Kimball et ux, land.

Joseph M. Yates' estate by admrs, to Blanche D. Contombe, corner Kearsarge avenue and Bridge st.

TEWKSBURY
Emilio Esteves de sa Pires to National Wholesale Grocery Co., land, Mechanics park.

Charles C. Girardo by coll, to Margaret Patterson, land, Oakland park.

Elia P. Livingston's estate by exor, to Louis A. Leblue, land, Great Meadow lot.

Samuel M. Harris to Goldie Modestsky, land and buildings, corner Wilmington and Andover sts.

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Charles E. Chesman, to E. Gaston Campbell, land and buildings, road leading from Carlisle to North Billerica.

Frank P. Martin et al to Joaquin Silva et al, land, Westford and West Chelmsford roads.

Irvin L. Jones et ux to Nelson M. Silk et al, land and buildings, Lowell road.

George L. Moore to Boston & Maine railroad, land, Crooked Springs road.

Michael McMahon to Boston & Maine railroad, land, Crooked Springs road.

FOR SALE
PIANO for sale. Square Knatch & Bach, excellent sounder. Price reasonable. 253 Concord st.

EDISON HOME PHONOGRAPH and 12 Records, all in good condition, for sale. Will sell cheap. Call at once. 104 Lakeview ave.

WE HAVE A PIANO just returned by a customer to our district agent. We have put a price on it equal to the balance due on the lease—less than half its real value. Well known make, mahogany upright with the chair and scarf. Delivery free. Terms of payment will be made to suit buyer and in very low if desired. B-14, Sun Office.

BLACK MARE for sale; weights about 1200; not over 12 years old. First class for farmer, or business, or any kind; will work double or single; also good express wagon, two harnesses, blankets, etc. Price \$200 for outfit. Inquire 358 Worcester st.

ART SQUARE, 8 by 12, library table, writing desk, double bed couch, folding card table, refrigerator, kitchen cabinet, gas range, washing machine and other household goods for sale; also four lots of coal. Tel. 451.

STUDEBAKER DELIVERY CAR, panel body, self-starter, electric lights for sale. Good running condition. Apply 163 School st.

WANTED
EVENING WORK wanted by young lady. Write or call, 25 Oak ave, any evening between 6 and 7 o'clock.

GOOD BOOKS, paper novels and Victor and Columbia Records wanted. Write or call, 27 Middlesex st.

OLD WOODEN BUILDINGS, big or little, will buy; tear down and remove the same. J. B. C. Box 150, R.F.D., Chelmsford.

PARMS wanted: large and small. Call or write, 218 Bradley Bldg., 147 Central St., Tel. 1394.

Green, land and buildings, Westford st.

Lewis N. Cushman to Gustave Chouinard et ux, land and buildings, Warren st.

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George C. Moore, to Boston & Maine railroad, land, road to Centre bordering Lowell and Lowell roads.

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Charles J. McNamee to Isabelle J. McNamee, land and buildings, Fletcher street.

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Danielson, land, Oakland park.

Grace V. Nickerson to Michael J. Evans, land, Silver Lake terrace.

Asa G. Sheldon to William M. Putnam, land.

Edgar C. Linn to Edward Jennings, land, Federal gardens.

Edgar C. Linn to Edwin Jennings, land, Federal gardens.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, try a Sun want ad.

LOWELL WALL PAPER CO.

GEO. W. CHASE, Proprietor
A DECORATIVE SHOP with the finest line of American and Imported WALL COVERINGS.
97 Appleton St., Lowell, Mass.

John A. Cotter & Co.

HEATING and PLUMBING
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SEN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

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AUTOCRACY BACKING DOWN

It is reported with what reliability we know not, that Germany has abandoned the policy of ruthless destruction and pillage of the towns and cities from which she is obliged to flee in France and Belgium. It is reported also that she has called in all the U-boats to their bases, apparently for the purpose of abandoning the destruction of life and property at sea, as well as on land. If it be a fact that such a change has come over Germany, it can come only from her realization that she is face to face with retribution for her crimes and through an endeavor to get in line with the policies laid down by President Wilson as a condition precedent to any consideration of an armistice.

In conformity with this policy also, it appears that plans are being made to change the German constitution so that the declaration of war and the framing of treaties of peace shall rest with the federal council and the reichstag, and not as heretofore with the kaiser and his military advisers. Even the conservative faction in the Prussian diet has unanimously adopted a resolution removing the last obstacle to the reform of Prussia's antiquated franchise system.

The German high command has undoubtedly advised this course for a double purpose. First, in order that Germany may save her face by removing the objection raised by President Wilson against dealing with an untrustworthy and autocratic power that regards solemn international compacts merely as scraps of paper. Second, in order in some degree to allow the revolutionary outbursts now prevalent among the people.

It appears, therefore, that Germany, is still pursuing the peace offensive with the hope of securing an early termination of the war in some measure in accordance with her own wishes. An armistice, however, will be granted unless under guarantees laid down by General Foch and the military authorities of the allied powers. Such an armistice will be granted only on conditions that will practically amount to unconditional surrender if it be not specifically in those precise terms.

Judging from the manner in which the military forces of Germany are retreating, it appears that there is no intention of making any stand against the allied forces except within easy reach of the German frontier. It is now almost a certainty that Germany can make no successful stand against the overwhelming forces of General Foch west of the Rhine. Even before the arrival of winter weather, the situation may undergo a marvelous change. If the allies had but three months more to pursue the enemy, they would get well into German territory. If the Germans are so panic-stricken by the military reverses they have suffered since July 18 in France and Belgium, it is difficult to conjecture what the conditions would be among these erstwhile invincible warriors, if the allies had started a march to Berlin.

It appears to be the aim and intent of the German government including the high command, to save Germany from the horrors of war as these have been visited upon France, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Poland and parts of the Russian empire.

The allied powers in this hour of triumph do not appear to be imbued with a spirit of vengeance against the enemy although they well might be, considering what they have suffered. But if Germany had the allies in her power, they would be treated absolutely without mercy. The liberty of every country in the world would be threatened and every people falling under her domination would be compelled to pay tribute to the new pan-German authorities so as to assert their power over the entire world. Thanks to the United States and the statesmanship of President Wilson no such calamitous visitation is now possible. The kaiser is climbing down the back stairs in an effort to make good his escape.

NATIONS SLOW TO REFORM

Experience has shown that nations are more disposed to suffer evils than to right them by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. The reluctance of individuals and nations to depart from the statu quo is a characteristic found in every part of the world and among all peoples. Betterment of any kind requires organized effort and exertion. In most cases it is a question of unwillingness to assume the necessary risks in order to obtain the promised reward. Since improvement calls for exertion, the human tendency to economize energy ordinarily explains why progress is usually so slow.

Where the desired betterment involves social or political upheaval and where it lies in the face of custom and misused authority, men dither, hesitate and procrastinate.

This explains the situation of the German people under their military masters today. They have been so accustomed to tyranny that they know not the meaning of the word freedom. They have been treated in much the same way as cattle, to be used only to carry out the will of the military authorities.

It will require time and education to convince the Germans that they

have a right to personal freedom, that the kaiser does not represent God in his autocratic sway, and that the sovereignty should rest with the people themselves, rather than with the Prussian junkers.

The present war gives promise to free the earth of the last remnant of feudalism and autocracy as represented in Germany. If the people do not want a republic they can establish a limited monarchy with a sovereign, as in England, where the king and the house of lords are merely historic appendages to the system of government, but actually without any real power to interfere with the rights of the people. The king of England bears the title of sovereign and signs measures enacted by parliament just as the prime minister may dictate. He dare not veto any measure, nor withhold his signature. As for the house of lords, it served as a clog upon the wheels of progress until 1911 when its power of veto on popular measures was nullified so that it can be overcome after a two-year period of suspension.

Should the German people establish a government of this kind it will certainly meet President Wilson's ideal of democracy. The British ministry must resign or be reconstructed if it be defeated by an adverse vote in parliament upon a single important measure. Thus it represents in a remarkably effective way the will of the people at all times. Germany if left to herself is not likely to adopt any such form of government. The Prussian militarists, the autocrats and the Hohenzollern dynasty must all be swept away before the German people can enjoy real democratic government.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN

The republican managers of the state campaign have announced that they are not going to hold any rallies in support of their several candidates on the state ticket. They realize that a quiet campaign without any rallies is the best for them. With such a campaign they would slide quietly into office. We do not expect, however, that Candidate Richard H. Long, who heads the democratic ticket for governor, nor Hon. David I. Walsh, candidate for United States senator, will be satisfied with a silent campaign. We expect that they will have something of more than ordinary importance to say to the voters and that they will say them in the open air, if not permitted to hold indoor rallies. It is true that loyal support of President Wilson in prosecution of the war will be one of the main issues; but there will be others of local interest to every voter in Massachusetts. It is important that the citizens whose minds have been mainly engrossed by the war and who have been so busy that they have had no time to think of state issues, should hear these questions fully explained. There are nineteen propositions on the ballot, i changes in the constitution of the state, and these will require elucidation. We may, therefore, expect that next week some of the candidates will be heard from and that after the state conventions are held the politicians will compete with General Foch and the German high command in holding the attention of the people throughout this state.

THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS

We notice that some of the habitual critics of President Wilson still try to minimize the effect of his reply to Germany. When he put certain queries to the German government in order to pave the way for an emphatic and comprehensive reply, he was severely criticized by Senator Lodge and a number of others who seem to think that Lodge is infallible on all matters of foreign policy. It turned out, however, that Senator Lodge did not understand President Wilson's aims. They were beyond his comprehension at that time. When he read the president's reply, however, he was completely silenced, and rather than stand alone with none but himself and the Germans in opposition, he had to applaud. In so doing, he tacitly acknowledged his error when he criticized the president for asking Germany a few pertinent questions in order the more emphatically to condemn German autocracy and show diplomatic consideration for the German people.

TURKEY THREATENED

It appears quite certain that Turkey would sue for peace but for the fact that Germany threatens to destroy Constantinople by shells from the Black Sea fleet, the minute she finds any deception on the part of Turkey. The day is not far distant when Germany will be relieved of that Black Sea fleet stolen from Russia and when that together with the fleet seized by Germany in the Baltic, will be restored to Russia, to help in the work of restoring that country to a normal state of prosperity.

FAKE RUMORS AFLOAT

At this time as usual some inexplicable rumors of peace have been put in circulation, nobody seems to know just how. Already they have been heard on the street, but patriotic citizens will show good judgment by taking no notice of them. They are without foundation. Everybody knows that the German peace offensive is still being pushed strongly to the front

in order to save Germany from what she deserves; but she has to deal with the military powers in Europe, rather than the pacifists in America.

President Wilson has stated the conditions on which Germany can end the war; but thus far she has not complied with those conditions and her great object is to secure delay that she may save her troops and munitions from capture by the allies. She is gambling for delay, but the allies cannot be balked in their purpose to end the German military power within the shortest possible period.

INDIA'S PART IN WAR

It is reported that India has put 1,115,000 men into the war in behalf of England. These men have fought in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Dardanelles, Salonika, East Africa and Central Asia. India has also responded very liberally in war loans and furnished over 1500 miles of railroad track, 250 locomotives and 4500 cars. Surely there will be no question of denying India the right of self-government after the war on the ground of disloyalty.

There is always a neck and neck race between the two respective schools of animal lovers when they argue as to which is the best friend of mankind, the horse or the dog. Since the Krockton shoe workers settled their strike and all are supposed to be at work, the police in that city have been putting the "work or fight" law into effect. The other day they picked up a chap, G. Frank McKay, dog fancier and judge of dog shows. In answer to questions he said his business was training dogs and as the police department promptly ruled this is not an essential industry, they brought McKay into police court where he was told to get busy with some work of more consequence than the doggies.

William Sander, a young man enjoying an outing along the Palisades not far from New York city recently, was bitten in the hand by a copperhead snake when he went to get some water from a spring. Fearing for his life, friends of his appealed to a troop of boy scouts in the vicinity to apply their first aid remedies for snake bite. The scoutmaster and one of the older boys made a tourniquet on Sander's arm and applied other first aids. He was hurried to a hospital and the doctors said it was the scouts who had saved his life. The scouts in the meantime went on a grand snake hunt and succeeded in killing a brown copperhead snake 36 inches long and found a red copperhead snake which they also killed.

If this particular betting chap were around our places in Lowell where sports congregate, do you suppose he would have some people to cover his money? He is a New York man, customer of James W. Ball & Co. and following a recent bet he made of \$1000 to \$2500 that the war would end by Jan. 1st, he now wants to bet \$1000 to \$1500 that Germany will unconditionally accept all of Wilson's terms by Christmas. One might suppose that the United States Employment Bureau would find something for this man to do besides gambling on the war.

Today is the last call on the Liberty loan. The Sun in its editorial of yesterday made clear its attitude in regard to the duty and the necessity of putting the Fourth Fighting Liberty loan over the top even as our boys have gone over the top in pursuit of the Germans. The announcement that the loan has been oversubscribed would be as good as a victory over the Germans at the battlefield. It would show beyond peradventure that the people of this nation stand firmly behind President Wilson in the prosecution of the war.

A piece of good news of a kind that was the one thing to cheer an entire morning of depressing news for the most part was the fact that John McCormack, the Irish-American tenor, learning his brother-in-law, and wife had been lost at sea when the Huns sank the steamship Leinster, cabled to Ireland that he would rear the 10 little orphans left by the couple and he asked if there was any way he could assuage the sorrow of other bereaved persons saddened by the disaster.

It seems that those people who aimed shots at Lenin and Trotsky are very poor marksmen. Several attempts have been made on the lives of these worthies who deserve execution a thousand times over on account of their treachery, but thus far both seem to have escaped with slight injuries. Meantime the most respectable people in all Russia are being slaughtered in cold blood by order of these two agents of Germany.

It is rather reassuring news and information of a nature many persons had long been curious about contained in a reply the district board chairman had from the provost marshal. He answers that any married woman who out of patriotic motives engages in a necessary or productive enterprise, will not jeopardize her husband's deferred classification on the ground of dependency.

It is a wise move to turn the clock back according to arrangement on October 27. Even at the present time, there is a considerable waste of coal and light in the early hours of the morning in households and factories whereas about an hour of daylight is wasted after half past five o'clock in

the afternoon. This is surely defeating the aims of the daylight saving proposition.

One must keep up with all the new coined words. "Pigeongram" is the latest. Know what a pigeongram is? A pigeongram is the small but many times important piece of paper the receiver unrolls from the quill by which it is fastened and carried by a homing pigeon. The other day a pigeongram was delivered at Camp Devens 35 minutes after the dove left Boston. At that, why not call it a "dovegram"?

There are some barbers in whose chairs it is always terrifying enough experience to undergo having the whiskers rasped off but over in Jersey City there is a situation regarding the barbers which in all instances must make them seem more terrifying still. The mayor of Jersey City has ordered that for the duration of the influenza epidemic all barbers must wear masks.

Billy Sunday sort of hits the nail on the head when he says with some truthfulness that while our boys in the war zone will dig a grave for the Huns it is up to us on this side to furnish the spade. "Furnishing the spade," in this instance means buying liberally of Liberty bonds so as to keep the ball a rolling.

That is wise and timely advice, given by the council of churches that to the effect that parties suffering from influenza or even an ordinary cold should remain at home and not presume to attend church. By going to church any person who is suffering from the disease, helps to spread the epidemic and thus endangers the lives of others.

SEEN AND HEARD

The real peace dove knows the lull too well to roost in his coop.

Leading to your government is negotiating a loan with yourself and for yourself.

Please excuse us for butting in, Mr. Gunner, but the hunting season is not yet open. The close season continues until Nov. 1, and any shooting you do before that date is illegal.

Make America's 14 peace terms a part of your daily thought by memorizing them. Then not for a minute will you be tempted by false peace talk coming out of Germany or her allies.

The best Christmas gift we hope for, and we're willing to share it with all Americans, is a nice hefty bomb dropped on the kaiser's palace some time when he's in it.

Another thing the board of health ought to get after is the chipped mug in the restaurant and lunch cart. Chipped places in mugs and glasses are germ entertainers.

The Vernacular

"My dear woman," asked the literary slum visitor, do you periodically castigate your offspring?

"I duano," said the lady of the Yonement, suspiciously.

"He means," translated the settlement worker, "do you ever wallop your kids?"—Baltimore American.

Yellow Soap Helps

Common yellow soap will stop a mouse hole effectually.

Make bureau drawers and windows which are inclined to stick work smoothly.

Relieve the pain from a burn. Combined with brown sugar will draw out a splinter from under the finger nail.

Will stop a leak in boiler in emergency cases.

Rubbed on a nail prevents the wood through which it is driven from splitting.

A Nervy Motorcyclist

An army motorcyclist at one of the training camps recently averted the death of a young lieutenant by a most extraordinary feat of heroism, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Racing at high speed across rough ground, he drove his machine into a runaway parachute that was dragging the officer to his death. The latter had made a parachute jump of 2000 feet from an observation balloon. A high wind had carried him a considerable distance and in landing he became hopelessly entangled in the cordage. The parachute was caught by a strong air current and blown at terrific speed across the field, pulling its helpless prisoner with it. At the same instant the cyclist, passing along a nearby motor road, saw the officer's plight. He swerved his machine into the field and raced at top speed squarely into the middle of the parachute. The ropes fouled the machine and the weight of the latter anchored the derelict against further movement.

He Also Could Lie

The traveler having concluded an impressive story, began again: "I never see a camera but it reminds me of a sad occurrence that befell a friend of mine when we were traveling in Italy. He was an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and when we climbed Vesuvius nothing would satisfy him but a near view of the crater. He wanted to go to the very edge. The guides told him it was highly dangerous, but he was a determined fellow; so they tied a rope around him as a precaution, and he went forward. Sure enough, however, the lava gave way. He fell through. The guides pulled the rope, but the heat was so intense that it burned the hemp like a thread—and that was the last that was seen of my poor friend. Sad, wasn't it, sir?" he added, turning to the solemn man.

The latter shook his head. "Do you doubt my word?" said the traveler.

"No," returned the solemn man. "I don't doubt your word, but I fancy your memory is failing."

"How so?"

"Because," said the solemn man, slowly and gravely, "because I am the man. And yet you don't remember me. I came out again on the other side of the globe—but I got my view!"

There was a dead silence for a few

minutes afterward, and the traveler got out at the next station.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Dr. Watt's Son to Rescue

"It's a very baffling case," said Dr. Watt's son, said Sherlock Bones, the great detective, as the pair descended the subway steps at Deeter street. "I've had the man under my eye for more than a week now, and I'm no nearer than ever to a solution. There he is now—in front of the Spittswood shampoo advertisement."

He indicated a dark, florid man with flowing black moustache and a shrieking vest. As they looked, the man's mouth opened wide, and he appeared to be shouting something at the top of his voice, while his eyes flashed and his face took on a look of passion. But no words were audible, as a train had just come roaring around the curve, drowning out the sound of the man's voice.

"He always does it just as a train comes through, so that I can never hear a word," explained the great detective. "Then he waits for the next train and goes through it all over again. I am thinking seriously of taking up a course in lip reading, so that I can see what he is saying, as it were."

"His face is familiar," mused Dr. Watt's son. Striding over to the suspected man, he asked: "Aren't you Huzhini, the famous bass?"

"Quite yes," smiled the other. "Ah, comes a train. Excuse me a moment." And again the strange scene took place, after which Buzzini explained: "You see, I come here for my morning practice. At the hotel when I sing they complain they do not like the noise, so I come here and sing when the trains go by and no one can hear me."—Detroit Free Press.

Bonds
(Tune of "Smiles")
Fighting fourth liberty bond
Wants each one of us to respond
Wants each woman, man and child
To purchase a liberty bond
Other bonds issued before
Won success and we want more.
Let our shirkers turn to workers
When the call goes forth.

Chorus
There are bonds that save our soldiers
There are bonds for you and me
There are bonds that make the kaiser
Nervous
And save us from autocracy.
There are bonds that back our blue
and white
And preserve the old red, white and
blue
And the news that makes our soldiers
happy

Is that you've bought a bond or two.
By MISS ESTHER G. DUFF, Stenographer at the U. S. Cartridge Co.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

The munition plants here have drawn workers from a varied number of trades and one man with whom I recently talked, before the war was a road salesman selling a good line of planters and other brushes. "The bottom is knocked out of my line for

INFLUENZA? LA GRIPPE?

Foley's Honey and Tar is just what every sufferer of influenza or la grippe needs now. It covers the rough inflamed throat with a soothing healing coating, clears away the mucus, stops the tickling and coughing, eases the tightness and bronchial wheezing. Day and night keep

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

handy. It gives ease and comfort from the very first dose. Buy it now. Burkinshaw Drug Co., 418 Middlesex St.; Moody's, 301 Central St.

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Immediately after freezing it is wrapped in three hygienic coverings to prevent contamination.

And so it reaches your table or sick room 100% pure.

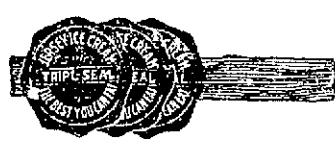
—ASK FOR—

JERSEY TRIPL-SEAL BRICKS

Your dealer will tell you how impossible it could be for infection of any sort to be carried in them.

Your doctor will tell you there is just the proper percentage of nourishing food value in ice cream for those suffering from grippe and it is so refreshing.

You will find that Jersey Ice Cream in Tripl-Seal Bricks makes a delicious and wholesome dessert.



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James J. Brown, 391 Broadway.

P. N. Brunelle Pharmacy, 33 East Merrimack St.

J. H. Coyle 298 Fayette St.

J. P. Conney, 6 Davis Sq.

Dows' Drug Store, Bridge St.

Dows' Drug Store, Merrimack St.

W. H. Noonan, 305 Bridge St.

Opera House Pharmacy, Central St.

Pawtucket Pharmacy, 726 Moody St.

D. B. Smith Co., 46 Stevens St.

A. Thomasson, 557 Central St.

R. F. Webster, 401 Bridge St.

H. Willis, Chelmsford St.

Walter Jackson, 810 Central St.

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IN OUR LARGE STOCK

It is made from a beautiful rich oxford gray homespun fabric of the purest wool, good weight, soft but not spongy.

As benefits such fine material, it is quarter lined with heavy high grade silk which gives a luxurious touch to the whole garment. Cravenetted to shed water. These fine topcoats also in tan and heather green, \$30.00 and up to \$35.00

Knitted Top Coats

made by Society Brand. Cravenetted, skeleton lined, with silk yokes... \$30.00

Chesterfield Top Coats

for business or dress, serge lined or lined with silk, \$20.00 to \$25.00

A full line of Winter Overcoats is here in all the new styles and colors, \$20.00 and up to \$65.00

Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL ST.

representatives at Hoboken and in a short while learned that the Lowell soldier in question was still on this side of the Atlantic with his old unit and had not yet sailed for France. As soon as the wire brought this information to the Lowell office of the service, Secretary Pauzner got in touch with the soldier's mother by telephone and told her the glad news. And that evening at least one anxious mother blessed the organization which has stepped into the breach and declared its intention of bringing the soldier and the community together.

Scholarships to disabled officers and men who left their studies at universities or schools of university rank are to be granted by the Lord Kitchen National Memorial fund of England.

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FOCH WILL NOT GIVE THE GERMANS
ANY REST THIS WINTER

U. S. First Army Continual Threat of
Invasion—Hard for Huns to Arrange
Reliefs of Divisions in Line

BY HAROLD F. BECHTOL
European Manager of the Newspaper
Enterprise Association

The allies intend to allow the weakening German army no rest this winter!

The usual winter "lull" which has marked each year of the war so far, may be counted out of it this time.

I have this information from the highest sources.

As a military official explained it: "Marshal Foch says he is going on. Foch is a soldier only. When he says he is going on—he means he is going on. You may depend on that!"

One of the most important points of allied strategy just now is to keep hammering at the Germans and to prevent the German command from taking time to reorganize and freshen its badly battered and short-handed divisions.

Since Pershing's first army in its initial blow flattened out the St. Michel salient there is another important point bearing on the decision to keep steadily hammering at the Germans until they are decisively beaten.

Pershing's present position is a continuous threat against not only the strong fortress of Metz, but also the important lateral line of communication running from Strassburg via Metz to Montmedy.

The capture of the ground between the Meuse and the Moselle enables the allies at any time they please to mount an attack in a direction which threatens the security of the whole German line by menacing their lateral communications, Metz fortress and the Briey iron district.

It may be that the importance of the first army's first victorious blow will not fully sink home until months have passed, but it is well to bear in mind that if the Germans should right now decide to retire to the line of the

Meuse, the position of Pershing's Yankee forces would still be a constant menace to the whole line of the Meuse.

German Forces Shattered

As for the German strength in the west, the total number of divisions in the first time in months; 15 German divisions have recently been broken up. And in more than a score of divisions the battalion strength has been reduced to three companies.

The German command is finding it increasingly difficult to arrange reliefs of divisions in line, with the result that the severe strain on the troops held in front for long periods is having a steady and ever increasing effect on morale.

With these conditions, the advantage to the allies of continued blows "ear-and-mouse" fashion—first here, then there, with no breathing space, is obvious.

As to Fighting Conditions

All that remains is the question of ground and weather conditions. A trench officer who is well acquainted with the whole front said:

"In many places, particularly in a portion of the region which is since the American success, the most menacing to the German line, fighting can be continued throughout the winter; with all the weapons used in the 'fighting season'."

"Elsewhere, on the most of the front, large scale fighting can go on with certain restrictions in the matter of weapons and methods. But the Germans have to contend with the same conditions of ground and weather that we do. And the Germans would gain needed time for reorganization by a 'lull.' Foch is not the man to fall to press an advantage. Neither is he a man to call a 'lull' because winter 'hulls' have been the custom."

A Quarter Century Ago

About this time 25 years ago the old Sun had a long account of a great reception tendered Hon. Frederic T. Greenhalge on his return after receiving the nomination for governor. It said in part:

"Cheers after cheer greeted the arrival of the Hon. Frederic T. Greenhalge in this city Saturday evening after he had received the gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the republican state convention."

"The train bearing the nominee and his party of friends arrived in the Middlesex street depot at 7.30 o'clock and immediately there was a rush and a crush, towards the car, in order to have a chance to grasp Mr. Greenhalge's hand and tender congratulations."

"A procession was formed in front of the depot. Miraculously the band led the way to Huntington hall, and carrying a banner bearing a likeness of Mr. Greenhalge led the troops. Prominent republicans of this city marched through the streets for the good of the cause, and acted as escort to the following gentlemen who rode in carriages: Mr. Greenhalge, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Col. Sam Winslow, Mayor Bancroft, Mr. W. J. Chandler, E. W. Burdett of the Boston city committee, Curtis Guild, Jr., Senators Milton, E. H. Shaw and Fred Lawton, Henry A. Thomas of Weymouth, E. P. Champlin, F. W. Knight, Hon. Charles H. Allen, ex-Mayor Charles D. Palmer, ex-Mayor E. J. Noyes, W. N. Butler, D. W. Farquhar and Boston newspaper men."

"That was a memorable night as Lowell went wild over the nomination of Mr. Greenhalge whose election was a foregone conclusion."

Mgr. O'Brien's Return

Says the old Sun:

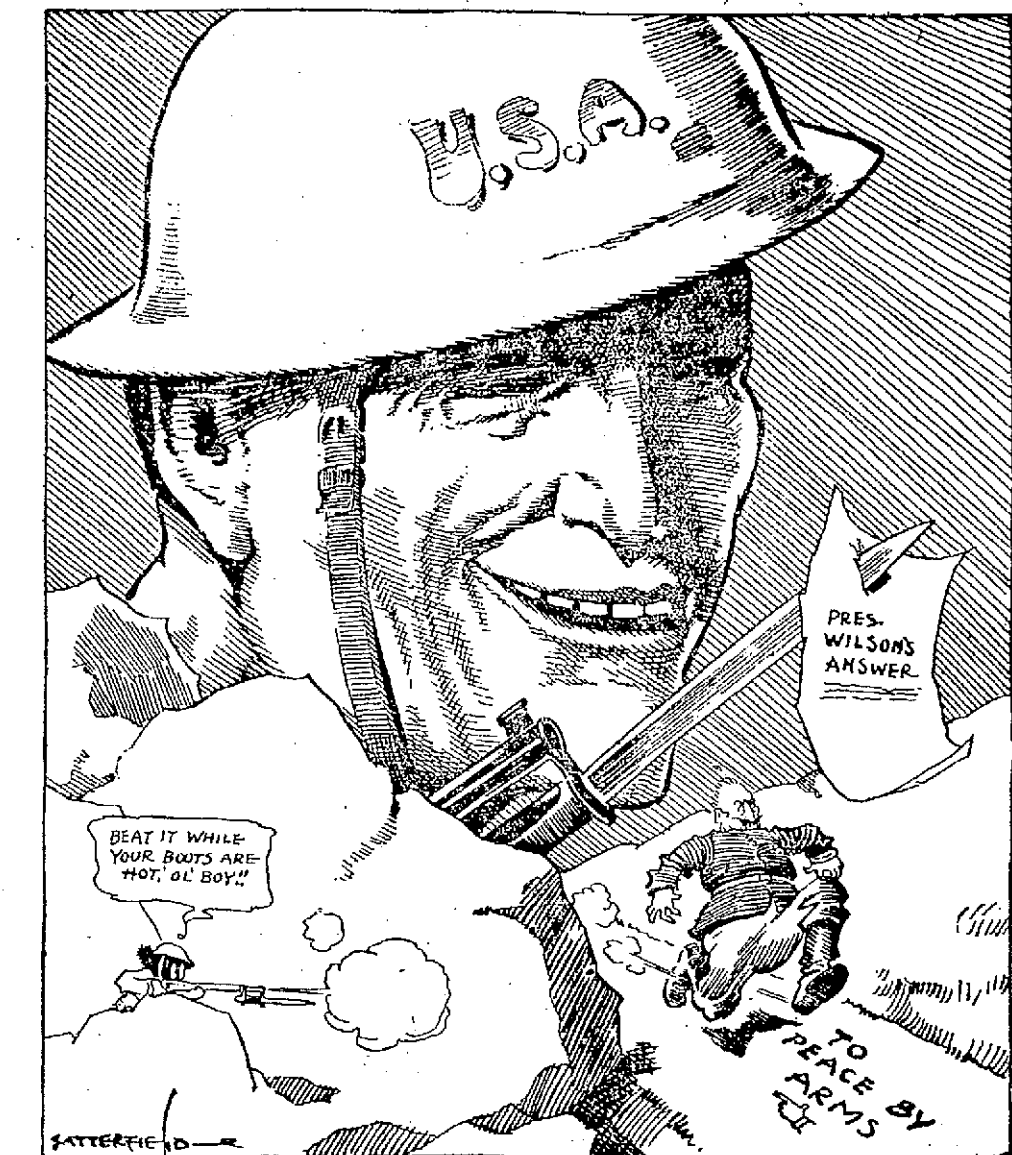
"The children of St. Michael's school gave a reception to their pastor, Rev. William O'Brien, who has just returned from Europe. The stage was handsomely decorated with a profusion of palms and flowers. The drapery of lace blended well with the flag of the United States and that of Ireland."

"The address of welcome was delivered by the Katie McDonough and was beautifully rendered. The closing address was given by Miss Rosa Joyce, at the end of which she asked the pastor's blessing, and with one accord every child knelt to secure his blessing."

"The program was opened with singing a song of welcome, followed by a recitation by Little Katie Brown. Appropriate selections were sung by a chorus of 400 voices, each note filled with joy at the pastor's return."

"A basket of rare flowers was then presented Fr. O'Brien. He closed the entertainment by giving the children a holiday."

"The above item referred to Rt. Rev. Mgr. O'Brien who was then pastor of St. Michael's church. In 1900 after the death of the late Rev. M-



YOU MADE THE ROAD—NOW TRAVEL IT

City Hall Dedication

According to the old Sun the present city hall was dedicated October 14 with a grand parade, followed by public exercises, speeches and receptions by the city council and school board in their new chambers. The city hall lot was purchased in 1880 and in 1883, the following commission was chosen to take charge of the construction: John F. Phillips, Prentiss Webster, George Runels, John B. Howe, John Welch and James B. Francis. Sickness and death removed three members of the board, Messrs. Howe, Phillips and Francis and their successors were: W. E. Livingston, Dr. F. C. Plunkett and Col. A. A. Haggitt, who was then postmaster. Commissioner Haggitt in turning over the keys of the building to Mayor Pickman made the following report of the work accomplished and the expense incurred:

"It is with pleasure and satisfaction that as the representative of the city hall commission, I stand in your presence at this time to perform the most agreeable duty connected with our laborious work of the past five years."

"The city hall commission was appointed August 17, 1893 and was organized for business August 29, 1893. Since that time two of the commissioners have died and one resigned, but their places have been filled by trustworthy citizens."

"Ground was broken for the building, June 23, 1890, and the corner stone was laid Oct. 11, 1890. It has been our desire to have a building worthy of our city, and as to its construction, we leave the verdict to your judgment."

"The following financial statement from the city auditor's books shows the cost of the new city hall to Oct. 1st, 1893:

Transfer from amount standing to the credit of 'city hall lot'.....	\$ 10,961.47
Appropriated by city council for construction of building.....	330,000.00
Appropriated by city council for furnishing building....	41,665.44
Total amount available to erect and furnish building	\$51,726.91
There has been expended to Oct. 1st, 1893, the sum of	360,984.77
Balance unexpended Oct. 1st, 1893.....	20,772.14
This amount will fully pay all bills, now unpaid for the construction and furnishing, and leave a balance of \$1200 to \$1500 unexpended.	

"The speaker then congratulated the citizens upon the completion of so grand a building; commended the faithfulness with which all the contractors performed their work, and gave special praise to the architects, Merrill & Cutler."

Among the speakers who delivered addresses were Mayor Pickman, ex-Mayor Palmer, ex-Mayor George P. Richardson and ex-Mayor Donovan. In the evening the public inspected the new building and the American orchestra seated in one of the corridors furnished an excellent concert program.

THE OLD TIMER

CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC AT
FORTY-ONE

Edward W. Peatty, brother of Admiral Sir David Peatty, the commander of Great Britain's vast fleet, has been chosen president of the Canadian Pacific at the age of 41. He began his career with the Canadian Pacific as an assistant in the law department in July, 1901.



JAPAN'S NEW CABINET

Change Shows Allies' Unity
Grows While the Hun
Lineup Cracks

BY BURTON KNISELY
(Staff Correspondent, Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

TOKYO, Japan, Oct. 13.—Japan's cabinet change, just taking full effect, proves:

1. While the Teutonic alliance is cracking, Bulgaria falling, Turkey

from the Hindenburg line. But the choice of a new cabinet under Hara to replace the fallen Terauchi cabinet is the same kind of cheer as the American drive successes.

Pro-German intrigues seem to have picked Italy and Japan as the allies "weak links." They may never have tried directly to disaffect Japan and eliminate her from the war as they did Italy. They may have had sense enough to know that was impossible. But they have tried to stir up dust and dissension.

Many factors contributed to Terauchi's downfall. But, broadly, the bed-rock reason was his proposal of individual war action by Japan.

He went—not because he wasn't with the war, not because of the least doubt that he was wholeheartedly against Germany. There was no such doubt. He went because Japan wants to be sure America and the rest understand absolutely that Japan wishes to do her war share not on her own judgment but on the judgment of the allies as a whole.

What more striking proof of complete allied co-operation could the world have?

Terauchi had suggested intervention in Siberia. Japan's two big opposing political parties united against him on his plan. They wanted the closest co-operation with America and the allies—marred by no hint, even, of cross-purposes.

In his New York Liberty loan speech the President pointed out that with the allies this is a people's war against a war waged by a governing autocracy. In signal fashion Hara's choice as premier demonstrates this to be true of Japan also, perhaps the least democratic of the allies in governmental form.

The bureaucracy's choice for premier was Marquis Saloni, playmate of the former emperor, and the most popular man personally in all Japan—I am convinced by hundreds of conversations I had with Japanese of all classes during Japan's prolonged cabinet crisis.

But the nomination of the genro, and even his own personal acceptability to all classes, could not insure Saloni, already twice premier, parliament's support.

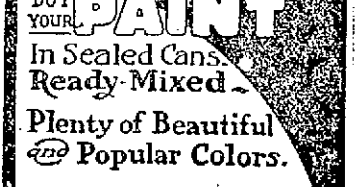
Hara is the first Japanese premier chosen by the people. He is the first parliamentary premier. He heads the Selyukai, now Japan's most powerful political party.

In America the people elect the president.

staggering and even Austria muttering, the entente allies are drilling into closer marching step and more compact unity.

2. In Japan, as in America, it is the people's war.

Tokyo is far from Washington, far



Kei Hara

First Japanese Premier Chosen by the People

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Ready Mixed
Plenty of Beautiful
Popular Colors.

Sanitary
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For Your Walls.
A wide range of
suitable tones for
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FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
IS MATTER OF CONCERN

Optimists See Activities of Peace as Great
as War—But Washington May See Big
Slump in Values and Prices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The imminence of German defeat has brought to the fore in Washington this question: "What will happen to the national capital when the war is over?"

The tremendous congestion in Washington due to the doubling of its population by the influx of war workers, and the high price of everything from pins to apartments are matters of common knowledge. The government has taken steps to stop profiteering here, but they are not very high steps and they have not found lodgings for the hundreds of men and women who flocked here to work for the government.

The temporary barracks under erection between the capital and the union station are only half finished, and it begins to look as if they'll never be occupied if these Huns keep running east. These buildings are more than temporary; they are built of tile to last for several years. There are scores of other buildings housing government departments which have been thrown up hastily and will have to come down. The food administration offices, for instance, are built almost of paper.

Buildings Are Permanent

Some of the buildings are of a more permanent character, however, and the question is, what will the government do with them when their use for war purposes is ended, and what will the thousands of war workers do who will be thrown out of employment?

One group declares the capital will

see an awful slump in values and prices when peace comes, and the war workers will have to go back home.

Another group—mostly business people here—maintains that Washington will always be as busy and bustling as it is now. Here are more of their arguments:

The congestion is so great that many of the government offices have been removed to Baltimore, New York and other cities. These offices will be moved back, thus helping to maintain the balance.

Government Forces Augmented

Our army overseas will not be brought back after the war as rapidly as it went over. Ships will not be permitted to go over empty and bring back cargoes of soldiers; it is estimated that two years will be required to bring all the men home. This will keep an army of clerks busy in the capital.

A universal military training bill probably will be passed by congress; it, too, will keep a large staff busy at the war department. The war risk insurance bureau will employ hundreds. The treasury department will be busy handling Liberty loan and other war finance business. It will not have to dispense with all of its augmented force.

The food administration, the fuel administration, the railroad administration, and others of the countless bureaus and departments created by the war will be with us in peace time, it is held. The government will be a vastly more expensive institution than it ever was before.

All this, say local residents, will make Washington the business center of the nation for all time.

ident and the president names his cabinet. England's premier is premier by the support of the party then most powerful. In the past in Japan Prince Yamagata, chief genro, head of the old bureaucracy, had chosen the premier and the best parliament could do was to cut off his head by refusing him support and budget.

Now—the head of the biggest political party has become premier by virtue of his popular support and Japan for the first time has actual parliamentary government in the fullest sense.

Way back last May, when I was already certain of Terauchi's downfall later forecasted by me in articles last summer to The Sun I sat in private conference in Tokyo with Viscount Kato, leader of the Kenseikai, second party in Japan. Hara's chief political opponent. When Kato as head of the Kenseikai was the nation's greatest parliamentary leader, with a bigger Kenseikai majority than Hara now has a Selyukai majority, Prince Yamagata refused to name Kato premier, even though the retiring premier, Marquis Okuma, directly requested it. The least human jealousy would have made him at this day an opponent of Hara's succession to an honor then denied himself. But he said to me:

"The logical, inevitable thing for Japan is that the political party in power should name the premier. I do not think Prince Yamagata, having refused to name me, will now name Hara. But I hope he does. And if he does I will support Hara."

That's a big man's view of Japan's necessity for thorough democratic cabinet organization. Apparently Viscount Kato has made good his word.

And Marquis Okuma whose request in behalf of his own protégé was thus refused as recently as exactly two years ago has now during this crisis informed the emperor personally that the war has so democratized Japan that the governmental machinery must conform to the wishes of the masses.

The installation of the first parliamentary cabinet is for Japan a revolutionary change, peacefully effected. It is signal evidence of the extent to which the island empire, in the course of partnership in a war for democracy, has herself become more democratic, and of the completeness also of her co-operation in spirit as well as in letter with the allies' fight against Prussianism.

That is the trail of the Bulgarian conqueror in Macedonia. Much evidence of similar nature is piled up in Washington headquarters of Serbian, Rumanian and Montenegrin diplomats. Armenia and Thrace have suffered in the same way at the hands of the Turk.

A Greek delegation is now in America to acquaint the United States government with the frightfulness of Turkish warfare in Thrace, where the Greek Christian populations have been butchered, enslaved, and where the women have been treated as shamefully as the Bulgars treated the Macedonians, and the Huns treated the Belgians.

Beet crops have the effect of stimulating the soil. Observations made abroad show that after beets have been grown on the land there has been an increase in the yield of wheat of 5.5 bushels an acre; rye, 1.59½; barley, 6.51, and oats, 5.71.

Beat crops have the effect of stimulating the soil. Observations made abroad show that after beets have been grown on the land there has been an increase in the yield of wheat of 5.5 bushels an acre; rye, 1.59½; barley, 6.51, and oats, 5.71.

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Know it Well

BULGAR RIVALS THE HUN
FOR SAVAGERY

BY E. C. RODGERS.
N. E. A. Washington Bureau, 1235-30-3234 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

When the one-time conqueror retreats then you get a close-up picture of what he did while conquering.

The French, British and Americans are getting such pictures in northern France.

The Greeks are getting them today in Macedonia from which the Bulgars have retired.

The awfulness of Bulgar atrocities may be judged by this official statement made to the Newspaper Enterprise Association by George Roussos, minister of Greece to the United States:

"According to the cabled statement of the German government just received, the German atrocities in Belgium could be considered child play considered to what the miserable Greek populations of East Macedonia have experienced."

"The population of Serres was 25,000 before the occupation and hardly 6000 are left today. The majority of them look more like ghosts than human beings. No woman or young girl has been respected."

"Cavalla which was a flourishing town appears to anyone who had known it in her happy days as having

Familiar Features Well Known
to Hundreds of Lowell
Citizens

A familiar burden in many homes.
The burden of a "bad back."

A lame, a weak or an aching back.
Often tells you of kidney ills.

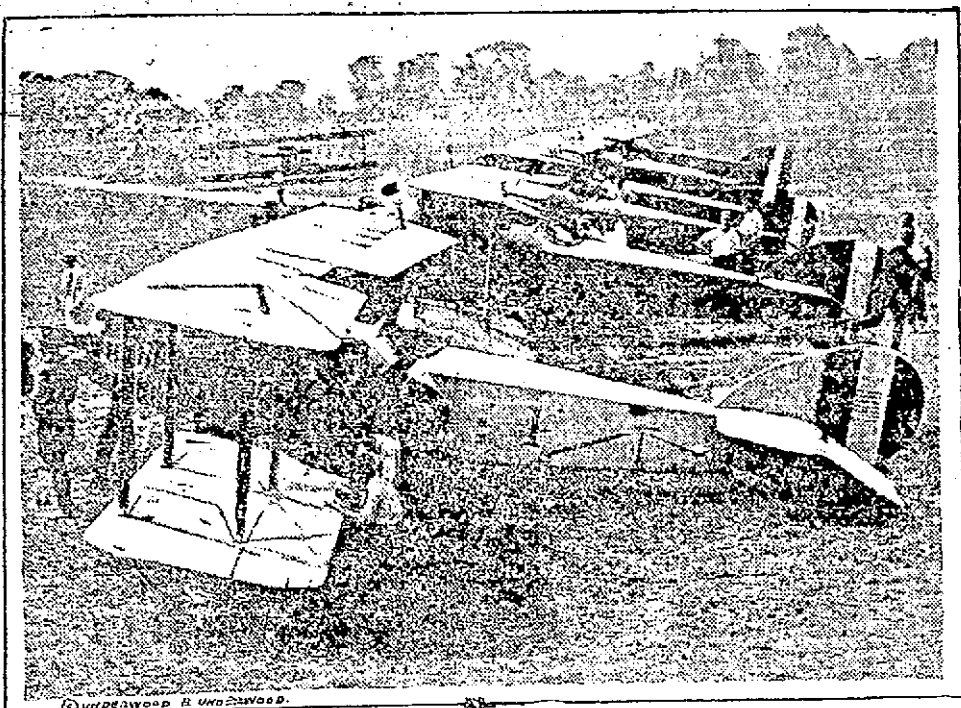
Donn's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Here is Lowell testimony:

Mrs. J. DeBarge, 38 Cambridge st., says: "My kidneys were weak and out of order and caused me to suffer with dull, nagging backaches. Donn's Kidney Pills had been used in my family for a long time, so I got some. Donn's Kidney Pills relieved the backaches and all the other signs of kidney trouble."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Donn's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. DeBarge had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

Carter's Little Liver Pills
You Cannot be
Constipated
and Happy
A Remedy That
Makes Life
Worth Living
Genuine bears signature
Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price
ABSENCE of Iron in the
Blood is the reason for
many colorless faces but
CARTER'S IRON PILLS
will greatly help most pale-faced people



Here are all six of the airplanes now actually in the United States postal service on the Washington-New York route. They are 150-horsepower machines built by the Standard Aircraft Corporation—and Uncle Sam undoubtedly will use the same model, with possibly slight alterations, in further extensions of the air mail service.

AIRPLAN E MAIL IS 100 PER CENT EFFICIENT

BY FREDERICK M. KERRY
N.E.A. Washington Bureau, 1125-30-32, 34 Munsey Bldg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct.—The time when all your important letters will be delivered by airplane is almost here. You will be able to write to any city in the United States and get a reply within 36 hours by air mail. Before another year passes the trans-continental air mail service will probably be as common as the trans-continental train service is now. Perhaps within the same period you will be able to write to London and get a reply three days later by trans-Atlantic air mail.

100 Per Cent Success
Starting as these predictions may seem, they are not extravagant considering what the postoffice department has already done with the air mail.

"The present air mail service is a 100 per cent success. Its further extension, accomplishing a saving in time and a great benefit in emergency business operation, is assumed." So said Postmaster General Burleson, with the September performance figures of the New York-Philadelphia-Washington service before him, when I asked him what the postoffice service was expected to do. Burleson does not, as a rule, make prophecies. His predictions are based on accomplishments. "We have established a dependable daily service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York, which is proving its value," he continued. "Through its efficiency the air mail service has proven the feasibility of further extension." The New York-Washington service was started May 15, 1918. From that date until Aug. 12, the planes were

operated by army pilots. Since then the postoffice department has provided its own planes and operators.

Flights Not Experimental
"September is the first full month of our own air mail operation," explained Burleson. "The per cent of performance was 100; that is, the mail went each day except rain, shine, or storm, without a miss or failure. There were 25 flying days. Our pilots flew a total of 11,551 miles. The round trip consists of four legs, each valued at 25 per cent, if completed by airplane and not by train before the close of the day. 'The performance' column shows 100 per cent every day. The pilots carried 15,195 pounds of mail and not once did the mail have to be carried by train. There were only three forced landings out of a total of 100 flights."

"There was nothing experimental about this Washington-New York line. Its efficiency and permanence was assured beforehand. Minor difficulties were overcome within the first two weeks. After the first two weeks a record of efficiency improved steadily until now it has reached 100 per cent—a higher mark than can reasonably be expected of any service, however long in operation." "How about future extensions through the country?" I asked. "In future extensions, when war conditions admit of this," he answered, "there will be nothing experimental. The air mail pilot is solving the problem of flying in all sorts of weather. Before the establishment of the air mail service it was regarded as impracticable to make flights during severe storms. But, our pilots have shown in their daily service that mail can be carried through the air in the teeth of a storm."

Storms Don't Count
"On three or four occasions the air mail pilots have encountered severe thunder and lightning, wind, hail and rain, without being stopped in their flight." "No flight attempted in a storm has yet failed."

AUTO OUTINGS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

America's motoring millions are soon to have an opportunity to furnish a brand new answer to one of the most vital of national questions: "What are you going to do to help the boys?"

This new answer will be embodied in a new form of patriotic service that is not measured by dollars contributed for food and materials saved. Neither will the Yankee then fighting in the trenches of France, be the immediate recipients of such help. Instead, the soldiers that will never fight again, the men who have fallen seriously wounded on foreign battlefields, will be the sole beneficiaries.

All that will be asked of the motorists is that they use their cars occasionally for the purpose of providing an outing for American soldiers that have been invalided home and sent to the reclamation hospitals that have been established throughout the United States.

"The motorists of Canada have set a most commendable precedent for the automobile owners of the United States," said George M. Dickson, president of the National Motor Car & Vehicle corporation of Indianapolis. In commenting on this campaign which every national distributor and dealer has been asked to stimulate.

Automobile rides for Canada's broken heroes are run on a most systematic schedule. In every city of the dominion that has a reclamation camp for wounded soldiers, one day out of every month is allotted to a certain make of car.

"On National day, for example, all the National cars in the city of Toronto are used for but one purpose, providing healthful recreation for the soldiers that have been maimed and crippled in the fighting 'over there.' No National car is exempt from this service."

Fur Coats

will be found to be of a quality that will give you, the owner, the utmost in wear and appearance.

Robes

of cloth, fur and wool, that will give you comfort, warmth and protection against all sorts of weather and temperatures. Ours are reasonably priced and we are sure the texture, quality and manufacture of them will meet with your approval.

Blankets

Considering the condition of the woolsen market we have just cause in feeling proud of our stock of Horse Blankets. Go through it as you will, you cannot find in it a blanket which is not comfortable and fit for the best horse which has ever existed.

Donovan Harness and Auto Supply Co.

MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

"The worst day was Sept. 15, when the planes left Washington and New York in the midst of rainstorms. It was raining so hard the machines had to be started in the hangars and Aviation Shank, in his take off at Washington found his landing gear sinking in the mud up to the hubs in parts of the field. Notwithstanding this, he made the trip from Washington to New York in three hours and five minutes, with storm all the way."

"The value of the service to the public has been shown repeatedly. Papers have been sent to New York, signed and mailed back the same day going by postplane and coming back over night by regular mail, saving at least 24 hours. While the actual flying time in transit may be reduced by but from two to three hours, the fact of a communication being sent from Washington to New York, or vice versa, and reaching its destination before the close of business hours, admitting of a reply by evening mail of the same day, may save at least a day in time. This rate is 15 cents for each additional ounce, and aeroplane mail automatically becomes special delivery from the moment it is posted until it is in the hands of the addressee."

The department's next projected route for air mail is between New York and Chicago, by way of Cleveland. The first pathfinding trips were made over this route Sept. 5, 6 and 10. The permanent service will be established just as soon as the equipment is available. This may be at any time now. Other routes are projected from Washington to Chicago; from New York to New England; from Chicago to St. Louis to Kansas City; from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; and from Kansas City and St. Paul to the Pacific coast. At least 12 new aerial routes can be established within the next year if equipment is available, and the demands from the territory affected strong enough. The department has laid out a total of 200 air mail routes for future operation.

The United Kingdom show a decline ranging from 55 to 80 per cent since the war regulations against drinking were instituted by the government three years ago, according to Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the liquor control board.

Abolition of the custom of "treating" and drinking on an empty stomach and the virtual extinction of the saloon loafer, were the main factors contributing to the growing tendency "to national temperance," Lord D'Abernon told the Associated Press.

"The lines on which we have proceeded," he continued, "are to a large extent novel and they have succeeded beyond expectation. Nor is there any evidence of growth of the drug habit, which is usually one of the consequences of too drastic interference with facilities for obtaining liquor."

"This happy absence of undesirable features I attribute to the fact that, while facilities have been greatly curtailed—the liquor shops being open 5 1/2 hours daily compared with 18 or 19 before the war—our arrangement of two periods, one at midday and the other in the evening, has been found sufficient by those who desire reasonable refreshment and nothing more, and those are, of course, the vast majority of drinkers. We are not out to interfere with them. It is the loafer and squalor, who would drink if he could from dawn to dusk who interferes with national efficiency and whom we are out to stop. I think we have succeeded in that."

Drinking on an empty stomach, he remarked, was one cause of intoxication which the hours fixed for the sale of liquor tend to check. Those hours are from noon to 2:30 and from 6:30 to 9:30 in the evening. Most drinks consequently are taken with meals.

On charts illustrating the temperance advance, in England and Wales, Lord D'Abernon traced the decline of ill incidents to alcoholism. "The delirious tremors and alcohol mortality figures," he said, "are of special importance as showing that there cannot have been any diversion of excessive drinking from the public houses to the home."

He thought that the abolition of treating had also contributed largely to the gain in temperance. "This measure," he said, "has as its objective the elimination of the custom whereby groups of workers, after receiving their week's wages, spent a considerable part of it in 'standing their corners,' until each member of the party had in turn paid for drinks all round—to the detriment both of their working efficiency and of the happiness of their wives and families. The wonderful sobriety of the army and navy is due in no small degree to the restrictions on treating."

"Altogether, we have much reason for satisfaction. Under conditions which on previous occasions had led to a great increase of intemperance—the great demand for labor, plenty of money, perpetual excitement and strain—we in this country are able to record an unprecedented decrease of intemperance. There has been a great saving of national efficiency, a great saving of life, and improvement in the public health."

"No similar progress has, so far as I am aware, been accomplished in any country at any period. The British public have shown their comprehension of the vital importance of maximum national efficiency by accepting severe discipline in the best possible spirit. Now that the immediate national benefit is proved, they will certainly never go back to pre-war conditions."

DEMAND FOR CARS AFTER AFTER THE WAR

Foreign representatives of American automobile manufacturers already are anticipating the fall of Berlin and making ready to supply the increased demand for American motor cars that will follow the allied victory.

This is evidenced by the action of three dealers, who represent the National Motor Car & Vehicle corporation in foreign countries. Instead of waiting for the day when automobile production and international trade is restored to normal, these foreign distributors came to the United States for conferences with the National factory officials at Indianapolis within the past month, making preliminary arrangements for their post-war deliveries.

These foreign representatives are K. Shimomoto, Tokyo, Japan; Manuel Carrero, Havana, Cuba; and K. W. Christensen, Copenhagen, Denmark. While they hail from lands widely separated, they hold the common belief that they can sell the Nationals that the factory can send them. Consequently, they put in their orders for future shipments at what may seem to be a very early date.

Like all foreign automobile dealers, these distributors realize that they must look to the United States for their cars," said George M. Dickson, president of the National company. "They know that the European manufacturers will not be in a position to make deliveries for some time after peace is declared, as the process of readjustment is bound to be slow in England, France and Italy, war-ridden for more than four years."

"The automobile manufacturers of these countries, which prior to 1914 had rich export markets in Latin America and the Orient, will be handicapped in resuming these business relations. They have made nothing out of material for the past four years. Their plants and organizations are demoralized. They will need new machinery and can contemplate a serious labor shortage."

"National distributors for Denmark told us that he can only look to the future. He has had no cars in sell for a year or more, due to the restrictions on shipping. He has maintained his salesrooms, however, during the profitless months in the well-justified hope that peace will bring him a record-breaking business."

"Our Japanese dealer is more fortunate, for we have been able to make some shipments across the Pacific. In fact, he is ordering more cars than we can allow him, due to curtailed production and the difficulty in obtaining shipping space."

"While in Indianapolis, he told us that three Nationals, which were purchased recently by the imperial Japanese household, had been turned over to Prince Arthur of Connaught and the members of his party during their visit in Tokyo, where they went on a diplomatic mission for the British government."

Uncle Sam of Atlanta, 37 years old, has 11 sons in the service, and says he is awaiting the call for three more of his boys who are eager to fight for "Old Glory."

THERE ARE NO IDLERS NOW IN FRANCE

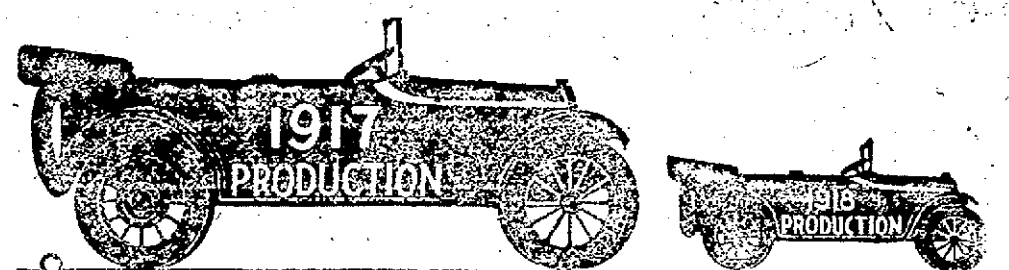
Everyone works and there is a fine spirit of co-operation among the people of France, according to Lieut. Paul Berthier and other officers of the mission of French ordnance engineers in America, where they are engaged in important work for the French government.

Men, women and children are all gladly doing their part to free the land from the invader, and although long hours are the rule, there is no complaint, for everyone realizes that the task must be accomplished and that only by supreme exertions will it be possible.

In the great rush of the German invasion, back in 1914, France, fearing for her very life, summoned every man to arms. This was a mistake, for munitions factories were denied of their skilled workmen and many of them gave their lives in stemming von Kluck's sweep toward Paris.

When the realization came that the munitions' factories were hampered and that their men could serve better there than in the army, a problem was presented. For these men were already in the army, and no one was left outside except the men past 48 years of age, those physically unfit, and a few great specialists. Even the managers of the shops were in the fighting line.

The "work or fight" rule at once,



Rejuvenate Your Car! Don't Buy a New One!

Through the maintaining of present schedules the automobile factories of the countries will this year produce but one-half the regular production.

New machines are and will be scarcer—the prices will be higher—deliveries will become more and more uncertain—trades and materials because of their demand elsewhere are of necessity inferior to those of a few years ago.

Keep the car you now have in trim.

Don't tinker with it yourself. Bring it here if there is anything wrong with it and let our experts put it into condition so that you can get many hundreds of miles more of service from it. Drop in anytime for an estimate. It will be given to you without charge or obligation.

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CENTRALVILLE GARAGE

SAMUEL GOYETTE, Prop.

31 WEST THIRD STREET

Telephone 3590 if in Trouble

therefore, became a reality, for men were sent back from the army to the factories only so long as they could serve better there than in the ranks. If their work proved unsatisfactory, they were promptly returned to their places in the battle line.

France has now found a reservoir of unskilled labor among the German prisoners. They are used for heavy work, and Chinese and Siamese workers have been imported for supplying other labor needs. Women have shown remarkable adaptability in the skilled trades, and do some really remarkable work in the munitions factories, particularly on the shells.

The supply of male skilled labor of military age, however, can only be increased by request to the ministry of munitions for the services of men at the front. In many factories wounded soldiers have been employed advantageously on certain work. In practice the rule is that men are not returned to munitions factories unless they have passed their thirty-fifth birthday or have served two full years in the army.

"It is not often necessary to send men back from the factories," says Lieut. Berthier. "The war is a fact to every man and woman in France. We shall have to stop and think what we shall do when the war is ended."

"Everyone works for the war. Think what it means that we have made guns to enable America to enter the fighting line earlier than she could have done! Think of the land, the factories, the coal mines, and, most of all, the men we have lost. It is only because everyone in France works hard that we can have guns and munitions for all our allies and our own armies. Although I understand that other types of 15's are manufactured in England and America, I know that at Bourges all the French 75's—guns that have become famous—are made for the French and American armies. Think what a plant it is that can produce in quantity for several nations!"

This tremendous output, according to Lieut. Berthier, is only possible through keeping the factories going 24 hours a day and 7 days in the week.

headquarters of this little known bureau, headed by Major Charles S. Pierce. He did similar work in the Philippines and though he was on the retired list when the United States ended the war, he was called into service.

Eight units of 50 men each are in the field. They work under shell fire and gas. They find the spot where each fallen hero has been buried. They erect new and permanent crosses in place of the temporary identification marks.

Immediately after a grave is located and data gathered the kindly old man personally writes a letter to the hero's nearest relative. It is the letter that reaches a mother or father after the first shock of the war department's telegram announcing the soldier's death.

What is thought to be the biggest best ever raised in the state of Ohio, is growing in the garden of J. A. Vah Price, in Cincinnati. The best measures nearly 30 inches in circumference and is still growing.

service, date of death, cause, where buried, the grave number and marks, cemetery number and name of the commune and department in which it is located, map references, sources of information, identification number, name and address of nearest relative, notations of personal letters sent them, disposition of identification tags and dates of frequent inspections of grave.

Perfect Record Kept
They preserve records and locations, plot out cemeteries and maintain them. Full control of the plots are taken over from French property owners in the name of the United States government. And everything is done so that any grave can be found at a moment's notice or after the war.

At the bureau headquarters records and are kept of each hero's name, rank,

service, date of death, cause, where

buried, the grave number and marks,

cemetery number and name of the

commune and department in which

it is located, map references, sources

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Price, in Cincinnati. The best meas-

ures nearly 30 inches in circumference

and is still growing.

Blanket Your Horses

The first cold weather is the most severe. We have a mammoth stock to select from. We make a specialty of Extra Large Street Blankets. Leathered and lined.

We Have AUTOMOBILE and CARRIAGE ROBES in good variety.

We Have DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESSSES for All Purposes.

OUR STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE

All fresh goods purchased since our big fire.

WE ARE LOWELL AGENTS FOR KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

TIRES and TUBES

Come any time; you will find us at home.

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AAA. Auto Blue Books, Auto Supplies, Vulcanizing Boston Auto Supply Co., 36 Bridge St. Open every evening. Next to railroad track. Phone 3605.

ACCESSORIES

Will always satisfy you when purchased from LOWELL'S FIRST and LAST. Open evenings. Tel. 3539-3531. PITTS, Hurd Street

Anderson's TIRE SHOP

Tires and supplies. Vulcanizing guaranteed. Quick service. Prices reasonable. If in trouble on the road we come to your aid. Tel. 3539-3531. 134 Hurd St.

Auto Tops

Made and re-covered, auto curtains and auto tops. Also all line of greases, oils and specialties. Donovan Harness Co., Market Street.

Batteries

Lowell Storage Battery Station, Moody St., Opp. City Hall

Gasoline 26c

Fred's, 125 Moody St. 5 Gal. Pump

Glass Set

In wind shields and auto lanterns. F. D. McAvilla, 42 Shaffer St. Tel. 1095.

Lowell Motor Mart

MOODY ST. NEXT TO CITY HALL

Agents for the Famous Dodge

Brothers at \$885, the Wonderful

Maxwell at \$825, the Powerful

Velle at \$1265.

Complete stock of accessories and repair parts for the above mentioned autos and the largest stock in Lowell of repair parts for Ford cars. A full line of best makes of tires in all sizes, always on hand. STEPHEN L. ROCHETTE, Prop.

Chandler

The famous light six. Lowell Motor Mart, Moody street; next to City Hall.

Dort Cars

Handers \$705; Roadsters \$885; L. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. See it at Highland Garage, 11 E. street, H. H. Haver.

REVOLUTIONIZE BASEBALL

Siamese Soldiers Use "Bean" Instead of Bat to "Clout 'Em Where They Ain't"

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Speaking of casualties, unless somebody hurries up and tells the Siamese troops fighting with the allies a few things about the great American game of baseball, the little brown men are in danger of being entirely wiped out. It's a shame they should be permitted to go on taking liberties with the Yank pastime and piling up casualties, too, because they are nice boys and they look like good troops. They are snappy and smart and well disciplined, but they never will see the front if someone doesn't take them aside and confidently explain that a baseball when it comes in contact with the human skull is to be classed as a dangerous weapon.

The trouble is that the soldiers from the land of the white elephant are trying to apply the same principles to baseball that they use in their native game. Unfortunately for them the Siamese ball is made of wicker and is soft and light. A baseball is neither of these things, and if you don't believe it ask somebody who has stopped one of Walter Johnson's fast ones with his dome. He knows. That is, he knows what the doctors and nurses tell him about it when he comes to a few hours later.

In the first place, it is necessary to explain something about the Siamese game. Several men stand in a circle to play this, and the object is to keep the wicker sphere, about as big as a croquet ball, in the air. The players use knees, feet, elbows, shoulders and heads, particularly heads, in attaining this object. They develop wonderful skill in batting the pill around with assorted corners of their anatomy, too, and sometimes the ball doesn't come in contact with terra firma for

several minutes. Apparently there are no points scored and the play is simply for exercise and to exhibit dexterity and cunning.

When a detachment of these Siamese athletes arrived in a training camp in France, they immediately wanted to learn baseball. There is a "foyer du soldat" in this camp just as there are foyers everywhere. There are American amusements in France wherever troops are, headquarters of the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the National Catholic War Council (K. of C.), the Jewish welfare board, the American Library association and the Salvation Army. The American athletic director attached to this foyer offered to teach the Bangkok delegation the game and the diamond was duly laid out.

First the director explained the general idea of baseball through the interpreters, with which the Siamese are liberally provided. The orientals listened attentively and soon told the American that they were ready for the practical part. So a couple of teams lined up and the pitcher uncorked the Siamese idea of a curve. To the horror of the Americans present, the batter promptly stuck his head in the way of the ball and ran to first base, fortunately for him the pitcher didn't have any speed, else the batter would have been carried to first, or to the hospital. The American instructor hastened to explain that it was not according to the Spalding guide to stick one's thumb foundry in the path of the ball and they tried it again.

Evidently the next batter thought the instructor was complaining because his predecessor hadn't driven the ball far enough with his roof, for he deliberately butted the first pitch as hard as he could. At this interesting juncture the instructor halted the game and kindly but firmly insisted that he would have to confiscate the implements of war in the interests of safety unless the Siamese changed their tactics. He saw that all sorts of international fancies might develop if he permitted soldiers of an allied power to commit suicide, one by one.

This time he told the interpreter slowly and distinctly that the ball was to be hit with the leg of good carried by the batter and not with the features. The idea of using the flat seemed to percolate a little and the next batter swung madly. Being unused to the trick of meeting the ball he missed. He tried again, and missed. The third time he threw away the bat entirely, and butted the ball.

And so it goes. They say it is the surest way, and as they are here to fight and die anyhow if need be, they do not worry about the heavy percentage of casualties. When one of them acquired a lump the size of an egg on his head it is regarded as an honorable wound, and as for the pain: "C'est la guerre."

A young Chicago bank clerk named Cross, filling out his questionnaire, wrote, in answer to the query as to whether he had any children, "One expected." Instead of one, two arrived, both red-headed like the father. One has been named Red Cross and the other Chris Cross.

GEORGIA TECH LOSES STARS THROUGH WAR, BUT HEISMAN PLANS GREAT 11

(N.E.A. Special to The Sun.) ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Georgia Tech, unbeaten for three years on the field of football combat, is back in 1918 with another eleven that promises to be a sensation. Patriotic fervor which swept through the college, took from the campus and sent into the ranks of the army and navy nine of the eleven regulars of the 1917 championship aggregation and also eight of the best 1917 substitutes. But, despite the loss so occasioned, Coach John W. Heisman is busily engaged in welding together another machine that will bring greater glory to Georgia Tech. Heisman arrived here a few weeks



JOSEPH N. GUXON

ago hopeful that there would be left a fair nucleus for a new eleven. But he found only two regulars reporting for duty. Undismayed, "Football's Master Strategist" went right ahead building a new "Yellow Jacket" combination. Heisman for years has ranked as a genius in assembling great elevens out of very light material. This year, he is forced to duplicate his achievements of the past, as the majority of his 1918 candidates are lightweights.

Guxon, the great halfback, and Pincher, are the only regulars left of the great 1917 combination. Strupper, all-American halfback of 1917,

Captain Carter, another all-American player, Right End Bell and Left End Guth, Center Phillips, Left Tackle Higgins, Left Guard Wholehell, Quarterback Hill and Fullback Harbin are in government service. Uhrich, Fellers, Johnson, Colcord, Thwatt, Pitts, Shaver and Rogers—all great substitutes of 1917—have gone into war service.

But Heisman, working with the material that is left, and teaching his newcomers the tricks that have made Heisman's name famous as a football strategist, has put together a team which promises to rank among the truly great of 1918.

Heisman, during the past eight years of his career, has had many opportunities to coach some of the biggest colleges in America. Big financial inducements have been made, but Heisman remained at Georgia Tech. And there, through 1915, 1916 and 1917 came to him his greatest glory.

Through those three years, Georgia Tech mingled in 25 gridiron duels without suffering defeat. The three elevens rolled up the amazing total of 1129 points—an average of 45 points per game—while its rivals could score only 61. The 1916 Georgia Tech team, playing against Cumberland, won by the wonderful score of 223 to 0.

The "Golden Tornado" team of Georgia Tech in 1917 played—and won—nine games. It rolled up 491 points against 17 by its foes, and numbered University of Pennsylvania, Carlisle, Vanderbilt, Washington & Lee and Auburn among its victims. Auburn, which only a week before had played a scoreless tie with Ohio State, champion of the "Big Nine" in the west, was beaten 65 to 7, by Tech.

BASEBALL MAKING GREAT HIT "OVER THERE"

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The popularity of baseball among the allied nations abroad is spreading so rapidly that there is already a demand for simple instructions and rules of the game, printed in foreign languages. To meet these requirements several expert baseball authorities are collaborating in the preparation of a baseball primer which will be distributed in various sections of Europe.

The pamphlet, which will be printed in French, Italian, English and Spanish, will carry the rules of the game in the simplest form. In addition there will be pages of explanations and answers to the questions which arise among those who are playing their first contests. These questions and answers will be printed both in English and various foreign languages in parallel columns in order that when American and foreign players or spectators meet, without being able to speak the language of their opponents or neighbors in the stands, there may be a medium of communication at hand. A glossary of technical and baseball terms in all languages is also to be appended.

What is probably one of the last of the special baseball war-time contracts, which star players insisted the magnates should sign in order to retain their services, during the days when the Federal league was raiding the major circuits, was spread before the public recently. When Jake Dan-

bert, first baseman of the Brooklyn Nationals, carried his appeal to the national commission for the balance of his salary due under his interpretation of his contract, the special articles in the same were announced as follows:

"The club agrees to pay the player, for the season of 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, beginning on or about the 14th day of April in each of said years, and ending on or about the 14th day of October, in each of said years, a salary at the rate of nine thousand (\$9000) dollars per season." In addition this contract had eliminated from it the paragraph known as the ten-days' notice-of-release clause, and also had inserted therein the following:

"It is further understood and agreed that the services of the party of the second part shall not be released, assigned, traded or transferred, without the consent of the party of the second part."

It is very doubtful, according to the baseball magnates, if a contract containing similar clauses favoring the player will receive the signature of club owners for many years to come. An agreement giving a salary of \$45,000 to an athlete for approximately thirty months work, with an annotation which makes it impossible to dispense with his services without the consent of the player, is going to be a rarity, well worth framing in the future, if the baseball club owners are to be believed.

Sport and war were strangely mingled in the recent Seine swim, the big sport event of the year in Paris. The hero of the race down the Seine, through Paris, a distance of about 7 1/2 miles was not the winner but the man who finished last of the male competitors. He was Charles Nussenger, the champion aviator, who though still handicapped by wounds not yet completely healed, his left leg in fact became useless early in the race, persevered to the end and finished in 8 hours and 43 minutes, receiving a greater welcome from the thousands lining the banks than even the winner.

The French are not usually regarded as an athletic nation but this race, organized every year attracted thirty-one entries, of whom twenty-eight started and twenty-two (13 men and 5 women) finished, without counting the veteran George Paulus, aged 55, the winner of this event in 1905, who gave an exhibition swim, coming in sixth. The winner was George Michel, a gunner in the heavy artillery, whose time was 5 hours, 3 minutes. The first woman to arrive, Suzanne Worz, came in sixth in 3 hours, 19 minutes, followed by Juliette Gardelle, in 4 hours, 21 minutes. Women took the 12th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 21st places, the last but one being a little girl, Henriette Gardelle, only thirteen years old, who with a handicap of half an hour, finished in 4 hours, 43 minutes.

JOE'S A HERO!

Lt. Platt, Former Sun Writer, Decorated by Pershing

(N.E.A. Special to The Sun)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Thousands of New readers will remember "Joe" Platt—Jonas L. Platt—formerly military expert for the Newspaper Enterprise association, whose articles on military and naval topics were fea-

DECOYS FOR HUN SNIPERS

Heads of Dummy Soldiers Peer Over Tops in American Camouflage Station

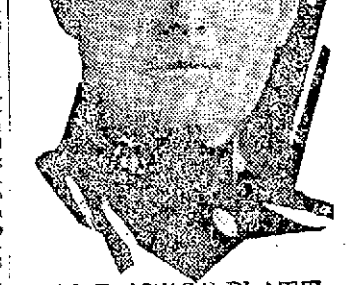
BEHIND AMERICAN LINES IN FRANCE—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Heads of dummy soldiers made of papier mache and mounted on long poles peer with staring eyes over the tops of imitation parapets in the American camouflage station here. They are decoys for the German sniper to shoot at and thus disclose his hiding place.

Long lines of these dummy figures lean against the walls of the "toy town" of the news until America got into the war.

Platt, now a first lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, has just been decorated with the distinguished service cross by General Pershing, for "extraordinary heroism."

It happened near Belleau wood, north of Chateau Thierry, last June 6. The official citation, just made public, reads:

"Seriously wounded in the leg early in the engagement, Lieutenant Platt



LIEUT. JONAS H. PLATT

continued to direct operations not only of his platoon but of another. He charged and drove off the crew of an enemy machine gun supervised the disposition and digging in of a large part of his company, and yielded command only when exhausted from pain and loss of blood."

Word received by Platt's mother, Mrs. Katherine Platt, Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook is that "Joe" expects to get back into action soon.

Before joining N. E. A., Lieutenant Platt had been city editor of the Brooklyn Times and assistant editor of the New York Evening Mail. Later he was editor of "Pop," the newspaperman's magazine issued by N.E.A. He joined the naval reserve in Cleveland before war broke out, but later asked to be transferred to the marine corps so he could see more action.

shop," as the soldiers call it, a huge building where companies and regiments of imitation soldiers are manufactured. Soldier heads, some bare-headed and others wearing helmets, are first modeled by sculptors working in soft white clay. This is repeated in papier mache.

A big oven bakes the papier mache heads to the required hardness. Then they pass to the artists, who put on the natural tint of flesh, uniform and helmet. Finally they are mounted on stout poles and are ready to be held up as decoys along the trenches, to draw the fire of the enemy. Very often an enemy sniper will displace his whereabouts by taking a shot at one of these papier mache soldiers peering over the trench front.

Turning from the plaster decoys the correspondents were suddenly confronted by a whole regiment of soldiers armed and in full field equipment, and thrown out in open order as the men go forward in the early morning raids. But instead of being real soldiers, this was a regiment of "silhouettes." Each figure was life-size, painted on thin board, and cut out much as children cut out paper dolls. Some were kneeling and firing; others were lying from the shoulder; and others stood at rest. They were fine looking "men," every one of them, and the work of the best artists.

These silhouettes are one of our most effective means of camouflage. It was explained. They are used in the early dawn, when there is a mist which makes it difficult to detect the deception. During the night they are posted in open order far in front. As daylight breaks the enemy sees this army of dummies outlined through the mist. It usually draws the fire of machine guns and batteries, and gives in advance the main lines of enemy resistance. With this disclosed, the men leap forward and living figures take the place of the painted silhouettes.

Near the silhouettes, artists were turning out a number of most artistic tree stumps. The stumps looked very natural, covered with moss, but each was a handy box from which a sniper could work with his gun. One of these handy boxes was inside a pile of old tin cans; and in another, the observer looked through an orifice of a helmet which had apparently fallen on the battlefield. But the cans and the helmet were not real—all camouflage.

A very effective camouflage, used along the top of trenches, is a simple box of rough, irregular shape, painted to resemble earth and covered with gravel and twigs. This is set upon the edge of the trench and looks just like the rest of the earth, but inside there is room for the head and shoulder of a soldier who can look about as though head and shoulder above the trench.

Arthur Burkey of Mauch Chunk, Penn., a railroad employe, has organized a men's knitting club to make sweaters and other wearing apparel for soldiers.

A committee in the District of Columbia is adapting for band music 51 of the well known hymns, familiar to all denominations, so that they can be sung at the camps. Until now it has been difficult to sing hymns with a band accompaniment. The instruments are so high in pitch that the human voice is strained in following them.

At Midnight Tonight

The Greatest Financial Undertaking by a Single Nation in an Equal Length of Time Will End

THERE WILL BE NO CHANCE FOR A NAME TO GET ON THE FIGHTING FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN HONOR ROLL AFTER THAT

It is no particular credit for a man to own Liberty Bonds bought in the open market.

It is highly creditable, highly patriotic, to be an original subscriber to the Fighting Fourth.

Your last opportunity to obtain a Liberty Loan Button! Subscribe today, the last day absolutely.

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YANKS EAGER TO FIGHT

But Serious Understanding of Cause Most Impresses the War Secretary

BY HAROLD E. RECHTOL

(European Manager of the Newspaper Enterprise Association)

LONDON, England, October.—In an interview at the home of Gen. Blücher here in London, Secretary of War Baker gave me his impressions of the First United States Army.

Baker was just back from France.



Secretary Baker (right) and Harold E. Rechtol (left) from a group of newspaper men photographed in the garden of the residence of General Blücher in France.

where he spent many days with the American fighters and watched them in battle—the first complete American army to take part in the war. "Serious soldiers," he called them. "Determined and efficient."

He told of incidents he had witnessed to illustrate their grit; their eagerness to "have a go" at the Germans; their gaiety.

"He termed their morale 'superb,' and told how they all smile—broad American smiles."

"But the outstanding impression the American soldier makes," he added earnestly, "the impression I carry away, is one of a soldier who understands perfectly well the righteous cause for which he is fighting."

Secretary Baker made it very obvious that the Americans' splendid spirit—their light-heartedness—in no sense dulled their determination, or their appreciation of the serious business ahead. He continued:

"The transformation of these young Americans, fresh from civil life, into determined, competent units of a thoroughly efficient army, in so short a time, is simply wonderful."

He recalled seeing these Americans when they were "rookies" back home in training camps.

United States Boys Apt Pupils

"Their astonishingly rapid development has been made possible by their aptitude and intelligence, their zeal and energy; and the whole-souled spirit in which they dropped everything else and set about to learn their jobs in the army."

Baker stood on a hill and watched their victorious advance east of St. Mihiel.

"It was an advance by thoroughly competent troops," said Baker. "Their conduct was magnificent."

Illustrates Yankee Grit

The secretary visited hospitals where the wounded men just back from the firing line were being cared for. This incident, he said, illustrates the grit of the wounded Americans and the solicitude care they receive:

"When I entered one hospital two orderlies were trying to pull off a wounded soldier's boot. A bullet had gone through the boot into his leg."

"Don't try to pull that boot off like that," ordered a surgeon.

"But the wounded man grunted his teeth, said it didn't hurt and started to help the orderlies get it off."

"Hurt? Of course it hurts," insisted the surgeon. "But the boot clear down the leg? And the boot was still."

Speaking of the Americans' physical fitness, Baker said:

"In the German army and in the French army there are older men and young boys; and in a lesser degree this is true even in the British army. But the Americans are almost all between 20 and 30—strong, muscular fellows in perfect physical trim."

Baker talked with scores of soldiers—soldiers of practically every branch of the service, and of every rank—from Gen. Pershing to Private Jones.

Eager to "Go Over"

And he found everywhere the same eagerness to "get at it." He related this incident to illustrate their spirit:

"An officer going about on inspection out at the front, asked a group of men whether they had any complaints."

"No, no answer."

"Oh, come on," the officer insisted. "You can't tell me that not one of you fellows has a thing to complain about."

"There was another silence. Finally one sturdy American could hold in no longer."

"Yes," he said. "I've got a complaint. We had good weather today, and good weather yesterday, and good weather the day before yesterday, and—pointing toward the German lines—'there those sons-o'-guns are, right over there and we don't go over!'"

The war secretary, in St. Mihiel just after the French and American attacks had sent the Germans scurrying, talked to many citizens. They told him that the Germans had been very strict but not cruel.

Although the Germans had been gone only a very short time, when we entered St. Mihiel all the women and girls from the smallest toddlers to the oldest women were logged out in remarkably good clothes," Baker continued.

"I asked some of the women where they got such nice clothes."

"We've been saving these for four years," they said.

"Even more surprising was the remarkable number of French flags—flying everywhere. The Germans had just left, mind you. So we inquired about the flags."

"Those, too," said an elderly woman, "we have had hidden away for four years, waiting for our soldiers to come back."

Ambition and Vitality Come Back

Strength and Strong, Vigorous Feeling of Youth is Restored

Extraordinary Cases Right Here in Lowell.

It is beginning to be talked around here in Lowell what extraordinary results are being obtained from a new treatment that has originated in this city.

Lowell people are trying this treatment and telling each other what extraordinary results are obtained. The treatment is based on the discovery made by scientists and physicians that iron reduced to a medicinal form and combined with nux vomica and other medicinal agents will restore health and vitality.

The perfect preparation in this case is known as Iron-Lax-Tonic and combines medicinal iron with nux vomica and other remedies in such a way that it gives both the tonic effect of the iron and nux and the necessary laxative effect.

The results of taking this treatment as testified by Lowell people are really quite surprising.

Take the case of Mr. Charles McCusker of 5 Eagan's court, Lowell, as an example. Here is a man in his 65th year and who up to a short time ago had suffered a good deal of sickness.

You would take him now for a man 10 to 20 years younger if you could see him going about his work. Mr. McCusker's trouble started in his stomach and for five or six months he would often bring home his dinner pail without having touched any of the food. His appetite was so bad and his stomach was in such a poor condition. Very soon this began to tell on him. He became weak and nervous. He could not sleep well and he had soreness and pains in his stomach.

Somewhere here in Lowell told him about this new Lowell remedy called Iron-Lax-Tonic. He started taking the medicine at once.

Mr. McCusker said that in about 10 days after starting to take Iron-Lax-Tonic the soreness in his stomach was gone, his appetite had returned and soon after he was feeling like an entirely different man. Now he is not bothered at all with the old symptoms, is working regularly and feels fine.

Anyone who knows Mr. McCusker really ought to talk with him because he can tell you better than we can put it in words how grateful he feels towards Iron-Lax-Tonic and what wonders it did for him. Mr. McCusker says anyone who feels poorly or is ailing at all should start taking Iron-Lax-Tonic at once.

Iron-Lax-Tonic restores good health and a feeling of vital power. Iron-Lax-Tonic can be purchased at Flower and Thayer Drug Store, The Lowell Pharmacy and at all first class drug stores.

FAIR FOOD PRICES for the Consumer

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION

October 17, 1918

The figures in the second column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the third column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging. Dealers, however, purchasing at figures other than those shown in the middle column, should change their selling prices proportionately.

COMMODITY	RETAILER PAYS	CONSUMERS SHOULD PAY
Flour		
White	\$1.45-\$1.55 per bag	\$1.60-\$1.70 per bag
White	\$1.45-\$1.55 per bag	\$1.60-\$1.70 per bag
Rye	\$1.75-\$1.85 per bbl.	6 1/2-8 cents per lb.
Barley, blk.	\$1.75-\$1.85 per bbl.	6 1/2-8 cents per lb.
Rice	\$9.50-\$10.75 per 100 lbs.	11 1/4-14 cents per lb.
Corn	\$5.30-\$6.50 per 100 lbs.	7-8 1/2 cents per lb.
Corn Meal—Yellow	\$4.50-\$5.75 per 100 lbs.	5 1/2-7 1/2 cents per lb.
Cornstarch—1-lb. pkg.	7 1/2-10 cents per pkg.	10-12 cents per pkg.
Rolls Oats		
Bulk	\$5.25-\$5.75 per 90 lbs.	7 1/2-8 1/2 cents per lb.
In 20-oz. pkg.	\$3.45-\$3.55 per 3-doz case	11-13 cents per pkg.
Hominy—Bulk	\$6.50-\$6.50 per 100 lbs.	7-8 1/2 cents per lb.
Bread—1 lb.	8-8 1/2 cents per loaf	9 1/2-10 cents per loaf
Sugar—Gran.		
40-50	15 1/2-18 1/2 cents per lb.	18-22 cents per lb.
Italian		
Seedling Fancy	11-12 1/2 cents 15-oz. pk.	14-17 cents per pkg.
Seedling California	12 1/2-15 cents per pkg.	16-19 cents per pkg.
Beans		
Pea Bean	11 1/2-14 cents per lb.	15-17 cents per lb.
California Small White	12-15 cents per lb.	16-20 cents per lb.
Lima	14-16 cents per lb.	18-20 cents per lb.
Pinto	9-11 cents per lb.	10-13 cents per lb.
Canned Salmon		
Alaska Pink	\$2.90-\$3.40 per 1-doz case	20-25 cents per can.
Fancy Red	\$2.90-\$3.15 per 100 lbs.	28-32 cents per can.
Evaporated Milk		
Tall pint cans	\$5.00-\$7.25 per 4-doz case	14-18 cents per pint.
Condensed Milk		
Full size 14-oz. cans	\$7.50-\$8.50 per 4-doz case	18-22 cents per can.
Corn Syrup		
1 1/2 lb. cans	\$3.50-\$3.75 per 2-doz. case	14-16 cents per can.
Corn Oil		
Pint cans	\$7.50-\$8.10 per 2-doz case	38-40 cents per pint.
Lard Substitutes		
1 lb. tins	\$10.17-\$10.62 per 3-doz. ca.	33-36 cents per tin.
Cottonseed Oil		
Medium size	\$8.55 per 1-doz case	50-55 cents per tin.
Small size	\$8.35 per 2-doz. case	40-47 cents per tin.
Potatoes		
White	\$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 lbs.	3-4 cents per lb.
White	\$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 lbs.	45-50 cents per peck.
Onions—Native	\$1.50-\$1.75 per 100 lbs.	2 1/2-3 cents per lb.

*Positive maximum price of 1 pound wrapped loaf.

ent, including interviews with political leaders of Japan, Siberia and China, from Baron Goto, then Japan's foreign minister, to the Chinese premier, Tuan Chi Jui, and with American and British consular representatives, make me believe Japan is the vital factor in the equation.

When President Wilson was still waiting for the Siberian question to clear up so the United States could take hold and help, and when American were still divided on intervention, his opponents claimed intervention was being stirred up by Japan to get what she could out of Siberia.

This was not true.

First—the intervention pleas came to Japan, from France, England and Siberia.

Next—Japan herself was divided. I believe when Japanese troops were actually on their way the majority in Japan was against intervention. I know the majority opposed large-scale intervention. I knew then the con-

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FITTING ASIA INTO THE WORLD PEACE ARCH

BY BURTON KNEISLEY

(Staff Correspondent, Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

PEKING, China, October.—One immense and hitherto unpublished benefit of the fact that Siberian intervention has brought together as co-workers in a common far-eastern cause three nations—America, England and Japan—is this:

After the war these three nations must unite in a general settlement of the entire far-eastern situation—such a settlement as will preserve the world peace now being dearly won.

This present co-operation is good training for that task. It should clear up misunderstandings and reconcile conflicting aims.

Therefore the Siberian intervention can do more than stabilize Siberia and Russia. It can stabilize the whole Orient, now decidedly in a state of unstable equilibrium.

After thorough investigation, in Japan, Manchuria and Siberia, and now in China, of the inside facts and fundamental forces of eastern politics I am convinced no words can exaggerate the importance of this opportunity and duty.

Within five years after the end of the European war—if that war is settled right, and it must be—the biggest international problems of all the powers will be focussed in the Orient. Datalines on important foreign political news Americans read then will be not London and Paris, but Tokyo and Peking.

The four hundred million people of China, three hundred million of India and two hundred million of Russia—all most a billion people, mind you, or considerably more than half the world's total population of one billion, seven hundred million—are staggering around blindly, filled with unrest.

Prevent World Toppling

The grotesque of western light and organization must be planted and held up in the Orient to keep the continent of Asia from toppling the world sideways as we all slide into the ditch. And three nations now fighting side by side in Asia—Japan, England and America—have got to do the job. My investigations through the ori-

DISTRICT A For Boston and Vicinity

Fair Food Prices for the Consumer

Prepared by MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION

October 17, 1918

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40-50	15 1/2-18 1/2 cents per lb.	18-22 cents per lb.
Italian		
Seedling Fancy	11-12 1/2 cents 15-oz. pk.	14-17 cents per pkg.
Seedling California	12 1/2-15 cents per pkg.	16-19 cents per pkg.
Beans		
Pea Bean	11 1/2-14 cents per lb.	15-17 cents per lb.
California Small White	12-15 cents per lb.	16-20 cents per lb.
Lima	14-16 cents per lb.	18-20 cents per lb.
Pinto	9-11 cents per lb.	10-13 cents per lb.
Canned Salmon		
Alaska Pink	\$2.90-\$3.40 per 1-doz case	20-25 cents per can.
Fancy Red	\$2.90-\$3.15 per 100 lbs.	28-32 cents per can.
Evaporated Milk		
Tall pint cans	\$5.00-\$7.25 per 4-doz case	14-18 cents per pint.
Condensed Milk		
Full size 14-oz. cans	\$7.50-\$8.50 per 4-doz case	18-22 cents per can.
Corn Syrup		
1 1/2 lb. cans	\$3.50-\$3.75 per 2-doz. case	14-16 cents per can.
Corn Oil		
Pint cans	\$7.50-\$8.10 per 2-doz case	38-40 cents per pint.
Lard Substitutes		
1 lb. tins	\$10.17-\$10.62 per 3-doz. ca.	33-36 cents per tin.
Cottonseed Oil		
Medium size	\$8.55 per 1-doz case	50-55 cents per tin.
Small size	\$8.35 per 2-doz. case	40-47 cents per tin.
Potatoes		
White	\$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 lbs.	3-4 cents per lb.
White	\$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 lbs.	45-50 cents per peck.
Onions—Native	\$1.50-\$1.75 per 100 lbs.	2 1/2-3 cents per lb.

*Positive maximum price of 1 pound wrapped loaf.

ent, including interviews with political leaders of Japan, Siberia and China, from Baron Goto, then Japan's foreign minister, to the Chinese premier, Tuan Chi Jui, and with American and British consular representatives, make me believe Japan is the vital factor in the equation.

When President Wilson was still waiting for the Siberian question to clear up so the United States could take hold and help, and when American were still divided on intervention, his opponents claimed intervention was being stirred up by Japan to get what she could out of Siberia.

This was not true.

First—the intervention pleas came to Japan, from France, England and Siberia.

Next—Japan herself was divided. I believe when Japanese troops were actually on their way the majority in Japan was against intervention. I know the majority opposed large-scale intervention. I knew then the con-

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What Do You Mean "AFFORD"?

By GEORGE ADE

We come to another big task. This time we need not call for helpers. The volunteer workers stream in myriad hosts along the main highway leading to victory and vindication.

All patriots, by confession. The grumblers are awed into silence. If the taint of disloyalty remains anywhere it is hidden as a shameful secret. The heads are wagging and we hear many bold assurances:

"I'll do all I can"

"I'll go as far as the next fellow."

"I'll take all I can afford to take."

We are speaking of course of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the willingness of the war-backers to subscribe.

[This time we do not explain a Liberty Loan and how it works, or why we battle with Germany or that a war costs money. It will just about require a search warrant to find a man who does not say that he will take all of the bonds he can "afford" to take.]

But, O my countrymen, we need night schools and correspondence schools, private tutors and Chautauques and special information bureaus to enlighten Mr. A. and Mr. B. and Mr. C. as to the real meaning of the word "afford."

Are you penciling around to find out how much money you can set aside without the slightest inconvenience to any of your pet private projects?

Are you trying to decide how many bonds you will have to take in order to escape the charge of being a slacker?

Hurry to the bank and break through the line and order so many Liberty Bonds that the man inside will be dazed and all of the neighbors surprised and all of your relatives proud.

Buy Liberty Bonds—Wholesale, Not Retail

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

A. WOLFF & CO. Scrap Iron, Metals, Etc.

120 CHELMSFORD STREET

WITH YANKS OVER THERE

18 Big Ships Unload American Goods at Rate of 10,000 Tons a Day in France

AMERICAN PORT, Southwestern France.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Eighteen big steamships of 6000 to 3000 tons each were unloading American army goods at the rate of 10,000 tons a day along the three miles of American docks here today. The spectacle was a stirring scene of activity. Crowds of enlisted men assisted at the hatches and manipulated the giant cranes as big steel motor trucks were lifted out bodily, along with parts of locomotives and railway cars, and all the miscellaneous freight of an army, while an army of negro stevedores kept the steady stream of goods moving back to the nearby warehouses and trains.

Taking care of this avalanche of army goods coming from America is quite as much of a problem as taking care of the arriving troops. Here one obtains an idea of the mammoth proportions of the equipment which the Americans have been compelled to set up for this branch of the expedition. Coming from a northern base, a succession of big American establishments was seen at every port along the western coast. At one port were 14 American docks or berths, at another port eight, at a third four, another three. Here at this main port are 16 American docks each with a thousand feet of wharfage.

These 15 docks at the five main ports represent a dock frontage of about ten miles, capable of unloading 30,000 tons of army goods every day, or an average of about 50 pounds per man for everyone serving in France.

And yet, great as this present equipment is, it represents only about a third of the vast installation which is moving steadily forward to completion in order to meet the needs of an army of several million men. The basis of calculation for this huge work, 50 pounds per day per man—this being an average covering the whole range of military supplies, individual and general, food, clothing, ammunition, guns and all other army requirements.

On this established basis of 50 pounds per day per man, an army of a million men requires 50,000,000 pounds of goods daily, or 25,000 tons. But as the American army in Europe has long exceeded the million mark, the scale of preparation must be far in excess of this 25,000 tons a day, reaching not far from the gigantic total of 100,000 tons daily, to be unloaded from ships, stored in warehouses and trains, and started on its way to the men at the front.

It is this colossal daily requirement which stirs into intense activity these miles on miles of American docks where three shifts of soldier workers, working night and day, are unloading scores of steamships.

Seven miles back from the water front there is another huge American installation where goods from the ships are stored on their way to the front. It is gigantic, like everything. In this vast military influx, and when we visit it today, the 14th warehouse has just then been completed. Each warehouse is 500 feet long and together they stretch along four miles of front.

In the neighboring camp were 7,000 negro troops and laborers engaged in the warehouse work. An American railway system connects the waterfront directly to the warehouse plant and incessant streams of army goods keep moving forward to the warehouse plant. The whole place fairly throbs with animation, and besides the enormous industry there is the hustle and activity of countless camps with their khaki tents dotting the fields for miles along the railway.

Altogether, on the water front and receiving plant, the working force includes 13,000 engineer troops, 7000 stevedores, 8000 civilian laborers, 1000 German prisoners and 1000 infantry, in all 30,000 men carrying on the American activities at this one port.

Y.M.C.A. has 70 women volunteers in France, giving aid mostly to French women workers.

FRENCH LIGHT "TANKS" IN GREAT FEATS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Greater laurels daily are being won by the French light "tanks" which are co-operating with the American forces in pushing the Germans back toward the Rhine.

Among the many individual feats of the tanks and their drivers, which have come to light, one of the most interesting, perhaps, is that of Brigadier Collier, who has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for his work in a light tank which enabled 100 American soldiers to capture 700 Germans.

Several hundred of these tanks led the counter-offensive from the Villers-Cotterets forest in July, which marked what appears to have been the turning point of the war.

They broke through the enemy's lines, destroying his machine gun sections, overcoming strong centers of resistance and spreading panic and demoralization in the German ranks.

Wherever the infantry was preceded by the "chare d'assaut" as the French call them, the advance was three miles a day.

It was these same French light "tanks" which preceded the Americans in their advance upon Juvigny and Torny on the Soissons plateau. One of them, manned by a lieutenant, killed more than 200 Germans on the plateau.

Documents that have come into the hands of the French staff show that the Germans are greatly worried by the light tanks and are studiously coaching their men in methods of defense against them.

The light cars have the advantage of greater speed and of being more easily handled than the heavier tanks. They require a crew of only two men—a driver and a gunner and carry one and a half inch gun and a machine gun.

The blue ribbon and national capital prize certificate of the national war garden commission for canned vegetable work was won in the competition at Elmhurst, N. Y., by Charles A. Rundquist, who did his garden work in the late afternoon and evenings, and did all the canning himself. He beat a number of women competitors out of sight.

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FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME—HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD—LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN

Lady Lookabout

A visit to a millinery store assures one that no special style of hat predominates. Any hat is good style, so home you go and withdraw last year's hat from its summer wrappings. You study the flower, or ribbon, or feather, or shape, and you recall the bolstering your milliner gave to your wavering conscience when you purchased it, namely, that said flower, or ribbon, or feather, or shape, could be worn another season, so genuine were the material and workmanship of it. You feel for it—do you not remember? Every woman believes her milliner when she tells that story. You study the hat. Something about it, you can not tell just what, is out of harmony with your idea of a this season's hat. Ah, you have it: this season's hats do not show flowers. Carefully you strip the stitches holding a bunch of tiny flowers to the velvet crown, the while recalling what they cost you a year ago. The effect is better, but a flattened place on the velvet distresses you. The ribbon is readjusted. You try on the hat, and now will somebody tell me why it is, that in a season when no particular style of hat predominates, when all hats are good style, you feel like a frump in last season's perfectly good hat? This is something which every woman knows, and often I wonder if the reason be not psychological. Yet, even in a windowful of hats of indeterminate hats, there are a little secret quirks of trimming, or brim, or crown that defy reproduction in the old hat, however good and costly. Is it not so?

Anti Spitting Law

No one can help hoping that the effort on the part of the police authorities to enforce the regulations against expectorating in places where persons gather, will be followed up closely and followed to the letter. It may be news to some to learn that the law states explicitly just where expectoration is prohibited, namely upon all sidewalks; the floors of halls, court rooms, libraries, churches, theatres, mills, factories, the halls of tenement buildings, school buildings, boats, railroad or street cars, waiting stations and platforms. It seems a pity that a law must be drafted and invoked in order to check this filthy habit, yet so far, even the law has failed in eradicating the nuisance. Good luck to the Lowell police department in this crusade.

Epidemic Mortality

More than once during the present epidemic, I have known persons who have found their own name duplicated in the obituary column. More than once I have seen a person hold the newspaper in his hand and study this name which was also his, with interest. The first little start of surprise is followed by a long far-away look in his eyes. It would be interesting to know a man's thoughts at that moment, but to do so is a word uttered. Finally with a sigh, he passes on to another paragraph, and the incident, or coincident, is forgotten, but I wonder if some little seed of apprehension has not been sown, some little mental fog registered, by which the reader plans to try to do a little better in life? I believe so, and I also believe that such little vows, even if forgotten, do not go for nothing, for every good act done leaves a mark on the heart and mind of the doer, long after the act has been forgotten.

Slammed in His Face

He was very dignified, yet it had not saved him from almost getting his nose caught in one of those horrible doors that close in your face when you try to get a Westford street car that has decided otherwise. In a very dignified manner he had hastened. I never could say "run" in connection with such dignity—after the car which already had started, just as he reached it, the relentless sides of the aforesaid horrible door came together. For an instant I trembled for our friend's nose. Several bystanders grinned unsympathetically, and Mr. Dignity would have given five dollars if he had not.

NEW CONCEIT

FOR A COLLAR

While Dame Fashion has set her mind against high collars and favors the oval or square neckline, in this instance she has invented a collar substitute that is as charming as it is original. It is merely a beaded silk band. Worn with a dark velvet gown and a picture hat, the effect is most becoming.

"IF IT SWIMS IT'S HERE"
Always Fresh
D. D. SMITH
Sea Goods Exclusively
319 BRIDGE ST.

The Home of Pure Confections
Choice Sweets and Cooling Drinks at counter.
SERVICE UNSURPASSED
N. K. PARANDELIS
CROWN CONFECTIONERY CO.
23 MERRIMACK ST.

PORTRAITURE
The Marion Studio
ROBERT B. WOOD
Chaffinch Bldg. Tel. 825

Helen DeLong Savage
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio 607 Sun Building

A REASONABLE PLACE
TO EAT
Fox's Lunch Room
TABLES FOR LADIES
10 Bridge Street
Next to Keith's Theatre

been obliged to return to the sidewalk and the grinning public. He joined a defenceless looking little man on the curb, and I could not help overhearing such words as "shameful," "I," "ridiculous," "I," "shall report," "note the 'is'?" and I hesitate to relate it, but I pruned too. Yet what happened to that gentleman happens to many others who do not take the risk of standing in front of the car to bring it to a standstill.

The Late Cornelius F. Callahan

Even though the knowledge be with every one of us that the public school system of Lowell has, during the past week, met with an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Cornelius F. Callahan, master of the Butler school district, a little tribute from one long associated with him can be but a suggestion of the gap his leaving makes. A scholar and a gentleman, in the good old-fashioned sense of those words, he labored for thirty-four years, teaching, training and disciplining the hundreds of children who passed through his hands. His influence has left an indelible mark on two generations, an influence which shall remain long after his memory has passed. Mr. Callahan's secondary education was obtained at Holy Cross college, and the thoroughness of the training given by the Jesuit fathers was always manifest in his own school room. The fact that he had during his collegiate course taken the gold medal offered for honors in mathematics did not mean as much to him as another honor which came to him later in life, namely, that of being the oldest living alumnus of his alma mater.

It was in the privacy of his own home that Mr. Callahan was at his best. Here, in the role of host, he loved to touch on the makers of the world's history and literature, and his capacity for memorizing and drawing at pleasure on his memory, given full play. Often I have sat for an evening, wrapt in admiration, as he touched here and there, choosing only the best of prose or poetry; and perhaps with the fire of tenderness of the orator, for he made no pretensions in that direction, but with the appreciation and sincerity, the love of the true scholar, would he hold forth. Now, perhaps, it was Hayne's reply to Webster in the famous Hayne-Webster debate; again, and Burke on "Conciliation" claimed his attention; and in his own manner, half shy, wholly retiring, would he repeat the more stirring passages of that impassioned appeal to England's parliament in behalf of the struggling colonies, often so forgetful of self that an occasional gesture, or striking inflection of voice would creep in, only to be followed by a laughing apology for his own so-called presumption. Keen of wit, he thoroughly enjoyed the humor of Daniel O'Connell in lighter vein, whose art as a scold was matchless. His rendition of O'Connell's controversy with the woman huckster of Dublin, was worthy of a much greater audience than that of a guest or two. His taste in poetry ran to the simple, the touching, the pastoral, and he was equally at home with Burns, Wordsworth, Moore and others of that school.

Separated in his old age, by death and distance, from all his relationships, he was not alone. To the end, loving and devoted hands and hearts ministered to him, and the gathering beside the open grave told more than any obituary of the place he leaves in the memories and affections of his colleagues.

Street Railway Fares
It is to be sincerely hoped that the Bay State street railway will not be permitted to increase fares to the point where the minimum fare shall be 10 cents without being compelled to listen to a strenuous protest from the riding public. To begin with, the company made a ludicrous failure of the last attempt to increase fares by making it possible for about nine-tenths of the passengers to ride for much less than ever before, while the other tenth, suburban passengers, were subjected to rates which were exorbitant. In addition to this fiasco, the fact must not be overlooked that the company deliberately placed in the hands of its employees the opportunity to be dishonest, should any be so inclined. A strong temptation was placed before them. Doubtless the proposed increase will be placed before the public as necessary in order to hold the employees, an argument which will at once stir public sympathy. No one can deny that motormen and conductors render service for all the money they get. They are not engaged in war work, hence the large wages paid to war workers are not theirs. Nevertheless, they must meet the same charges for food, clothing and shelter as those persons who are reaping the benefits of war. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that thousands and thousands of persons in Lowell who are compelled to patronize the street cars, are not munitions workers and therefore are not drawing the wages of the munitions workers, and fares to the amount of 40 cents a day, should a worker go home to lunch at noon, should not be tolerated. At almost no point does the city of Lowell extend more than two miles from its centre. The proposed rate will mean approximately five cents a mile. The Bay State surely is doing a greater business than ever before and its accommodations have not kept pace with its increased business. Frequently during the present epidemic, with the ban on crowds and with all places of public gathering closed, I have seen 100 fares rung up on a closed car. Coughing and sneezing were continuous and all precautions for preventing the spread of influenza were conspicuous by their absence. In the midst of these conditions comes the announcement that unless the fare unit be raised to 10 cents, the company will become insolvent.

A contemporary newspaper in comparing salaries paid to Bay State officials with those paid to members of President Wilson's cabinet, drew attention to the fact that Secretary of the Treasury William C. McAdoo, the man who directs the finances of the entire country, draws only \$12,000 a

FROM CLINGING LINES TO WOMANALLS;
WARTIME FASHION'S MIGHTY EVOLUTION

Here's the evolution of war fashion! At the left is a Paris gown by Callot showing clinging lines, and frivolous hat and shoes. In the center is the second stage, shorter skirt, more durable material, and sensible hat and shoes. At the right is the crowning achievement—the new womanall of the warworker in factory or farm.

One ought to be very scientific in discussing so solemn a topic as evolution of a wartime fashion. One should speak of principles and cells and all that with easy familiarity—so here goes!

It is a principle of the lowest form of life, the individual cell, to effect reproduction and progress by the simple expedient of division. When a cell wants to go ahead and be something new and progressive it splits—and there you are!

Now, the most revolutionary of the new wartime fashions achieved its evolution precisely like a cell. The parent cell which had always been a graceful but inconvenient creation, called a skirt, suddenly wished to adjust itself to new and urgent conditions. It was required to be useful

as well as ornamental, so it just naturally split—and there was the new womanall of the warworker!

The three costumes photographed herewith show the three stages of the womanall's evolution. At the left is a typical Paris gown of pre-war and early war days. It was designed by Callot, a famous costumeur, and shows all the feminine attributes of clinging lines, graceful draperies, great length, and soft, fragile texture. With it was worn the plumed velvet hat and the polished, thin soled, high-heeled slipper. Its object was ornament only. Then, as the pressure of war increased and women became more and more active, the typical feminine costume made a slight effort at reform and achieved the short skirt, the long sleeves that made gloves a non-ess-

ential, and a more durable texture in the taffeta silk that rivals serge and saves wool besides. The stolidity and general utility of hat and shoes also greatly improved.

But when the war continued and women finally got down to the real brass tacks of war work and went to the farm and factory, the final stage of evolution was reached—the great split occurred, and the world was blessed with the womanall.

The womanall is of blue denim or of heavy flannel and boasts the unhop for joys of bloomers, long and loose—and two whole pockets. Besides, it has short sleeves, low collar, and loose belt. It's built for service and comfort—and personally, we are pretty well satisfied with the laws of evolution as applied to war fashions!

Working girls employed in the factories of Bloomington, Ind., are permitted to wear overalls in the streets.

LADY LOOKABOUT.

Working girls employed in the factories of Bloomington, Ind., are permitted to wear overalls in the streets.

THIS IS NEW

COLLAR LINE

Fashion authorities have ruled against the white collar for the present season, and the lace and linen confections of other years are taboo. The new collar line is a long oval and is unfinished except for a piping of dark satin, a silk cord, or a finishing edge of the embroidery that ornaments the frock. Soutache braid and silk embroidery lend distinction to this example of the new severity.

SEE

Chas. F. McGrath

OPTICIAN

For Perfect Fitting Glasses

271 GORHAM ST.

Lowell, Mass.

BE CHARY OF

YOUR EYES

An occasional examination will insure you against many little ills and ailments.

McEVOY

For Eye Service

J. A. 232 MERRIMACK ST.



PLAY FOR WOMEN

WAR WORKERS

The experimental course in recreation for wage-earning girls, which the National League of Women Workers has just completed at Columbia university, has demonstrated the value of play in the lives of the army of women workers who are carrying the burdens of industry laid down by men gone off to fight.

So successful was the course that Miss Jean Hamilton, general secretary of the National League of Women workers and Miss Ethel Hobart, executive secretary of the Massachusetts League of Women Workers, who conducted it, have been asked by Columbia to give the course annually as one of the university's short courses in the department of extension teaching.

The course just closed was offered as an emergency measure to train

HALLOWE'EN CARDS
NOVELTIES AND DECORATIONS
Full Line Now on Display
PRINCE'S
106-108 Merrimack St.

SWEATERS
—At the—
NEEDLECRAFT SHOP
27 PALMER STREET
Stamped Goods and Yarns.

Eyes Physically Fit?
The taxing duties demanded of your eyes require that you give them constant attention. Let us who have had experience in the treatment of eyes examine yours.
J. F. MONTMINY
Optometrist and Mfg. Optician
492 MERRIMACK ST.

young women for much needed work among girls employed in the war industries of the country. Thirty-four young women from points as far distant as Washington, Wisconsin and Georgia registered. Before the course had been in progress a week, the directors were besieged with requests for workers, showing that the necessity of right recreation for girls under trained leadership is being pushed to the fore by the stress of conditions due to the war. Practically all the students were placed in satisfactory positions, mostly with war organizations, before the period of training was half over.

"In the regular course to be given at Columbia," says Miss Hamilton, who has been organizing wage-earning girls in recreation clubs for over 15 years, "all movements touching the lives of working women will be asked to co-operate. The charity organization societies, the community center movement, the Woman's Trade Union league, the Drama League, the Consumers' league, and the protective societies for girls will all be included in the program of lectures."

The National League of Women Workers, under whose auspices the course in recreation and patriotic activities was given is one of the four important organizations working for girls' recreation in America. It has been organizing wage-earning girls in evening clubs on non-sectarian, self-supporting and self-governing lines for over 30 years. The policy of self-government and democratic control which these clubs stand for is thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the times and of importance in teaching American ideals and aims to the country's girlhood.

The president of the National League of Women Workers is Mrs. Bernard E. Pollak, of New York. The headquarters are at 35 East 30th street, New York.

CONSERVATION MENUS

BY BIDDY BYE

Personal marketing means actual money saving—and improvement in variety and the nourishing power of the diet. Vegetables include not only potatoes and beans and cabbage—they include the less used but equally valuable turnips, parsnips, carrots, rutabagas, eggplant, salsify, squash and peppers. Winter fruits are not limited to oranges and bananas; there are apples, cranberries, pines, dates, figs, raisins, for everyday use, and pineapples and grapefruit for "extras." Regular visits to the market insure the housewife against the complaint that "we always have the same old thing."

SUNDAY

Breakfast: Crapes, potato and bacon omelet, coffee.
Dinner: Braised beef with gravy, browned potatoes, sweet corn, cucumber and tomato salad, peach salad, coffee.

Supper: Oyster stew, crackers, baked beans with nuts and honey, cookies, tea.

MONDAY

Breakfast: Fresh apple sauce, cornmeal mush and milk, toast, cocoa.
Lunch: Baked rice and tomatoes, cheese sandwiches, grapes.
Dinner: Beef loaf (left-over) with tomato sauce, creamed onions, baked potatoes, fruit salad, cheese wafers, coffee.

TUESDAY

Breakfast: Ripe pears, fried mush with country sausage, coffee.
Lunch: Creamed salmon, baked potatoes, oatmeal cookies, tea.
Dinner: Creamed corn soup, baked macaroni and cheese, buttered carrots, stuffed tomatoes, peach tapioca.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast: Baked apple with milk and sugar, creamed chipped beef on toast, coffee.
Lunch: Egg salad, cornmeal muffins, honey, tea.
Dinner: Eggplant loaf, fried parsnips, cucumber and onion salad, chocolate blancmange, custard sauce.

THURSDAY

Breakfast: Sliced bananas with cream and sugar, rice waffles, sirup, cocoa.
Lunch: Vegetable hash, cottage cheese sandwiches, grapes.
Dinner: Tomato soup, wafers, corned beef hash, buttered beets, creamed potatoes, apple pie, coffee.

FRIDAY

Breakfast: Pears, oatmeal with milk and sugar, French toast, coffee.
Lunch: Bean soup, stewed prunes with cottage cheese balls, cookies, tea.
Dinner: Baked halibut with caper sauce, Lyonnaise potatoes, steamed spinach with French dressing, squash pie, coffee.

SATURDAY

Breakfast: Stewed apples with cream and sugar, rice omelet, toast, cocoa.
Lunch: Fish salad (left over), green pepper and mayonnaise sandwiches, Brown Betty pudding.
Dinner: Vegetable soup, baked beans and fresh brown bread, apple and nut salad, hot gingerbread with molasses sauce, coffee.

The Women's Patriotic society of Japan is probably the largest in the world, having over 1,000,000 members.

COAT DRESS OF GOOD LINE

Here is a new form of the "invaluable serge dress" in the form of a smart coat dress of exceptional cut. Dark blue serge, with braidings and buttonholes of black silk soutache braid, black bone buttons, and a clever turnover collar and tie of black satin are the distinctive touches. A narrow satin sash marks the waistline and ties in the back.



FRESH TOMATOES FOR CHRISTMAS

Only millionaires can afford to buy fresh tomatoes and lettuce for the Christmas dinner salad, but every war gardener can enjoy them—if he takes a little trouble right now!

The secret of fresh tomatoes at Christmas is a cold-frame built in October. Green and half-ripened tomatoes laid upon a bed of straw in a cold-frame and covered with more straw to keep out light and cold will ripen as well as in the garden—and will be firm and rosy far into the winter.

Here's the way to build a cold frame and the dismantled garden is a good place to build it. It is simply a frame of heavy planking, set into the loose, warm soil of the garden, and covered with a glass sash hinged to the back wall. An old window sash or door-frame with glass set into the panels makes an ideal cover. It is easier to get the sash first and fit the frame to it. Two-inch planks or any heavy timber will do for the frame, which is made with its back wall six inches higher than the front and the sides sloped accordingly. Set the back of the frame to the north and bank earth up around the back and sides. Prepare the earth inside the frame as for a regular garden and plant lettuce and radish seeds or small plants. Reserve a half or a quarter of the frame for ripening green tomatoes by laying them on a two-inch bed of dry straw and covering them with three inches more of straw. Cross the glass sash over the frame, water the growing vegetables occasionally, and the winter sun will take care of your Christmas salad. On warm days the sash may be opened a trifle to let in the air—and on extra cold nights the whole sash should be covered with old carpet or heavy sacking to prevent freezing.

EVIDENCE OF HUN RUTHLESSNESS IN DEALING WITH CIVILIANS

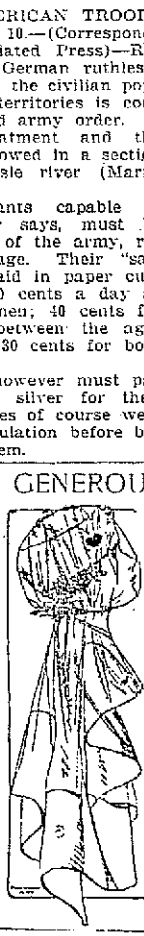
WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Reg-

nerved evidence of German ruthlessness in dealing with the civilian population of invaded territories is contained in a captured army order. It prescribes the treatment and the procedure to be followed in a section south of the Vesle river (Marne Salient). All the inhabitants capable of working, the order says, must be used for the needs of the army, regardless of their age. Their "salaries" are to be paid in paper currency at rate of 50 cents a day as the maximum for men; 40 cents for men and women between the ages of 17 and 20; and 30 cents for boys from 15 to 17. The inhabitants however must pay in French gold or silver for their rations. The supplies of course were taken from the population before being sold back to them.

NEW VEILS GENEROUS

As if in imitation of the flowing

Chadoras of the Red Cross and nursing service, the fashionable veil of the season is taking on voluminous folds and generous size. This swathing veil, which is of dark blue maline, completely covers the snug turban, and cascades down the back to a four-inch hem of blue silk velvet. It is held close under the chin by a narrow velvet ribbon.



Keep Home Fires Burning
WITH LESS COAL
Do This and Save Fuel to Fight the Foe.

CHECK FIRE JAVES COAL
The taxing duties demanded of your eyes require that you give them constant attention. Let us who have had experience in the treatment of eyes examine yours.
J. F. MONTMINY
Optometrist and Mfg. Optician
492 MERRIMACK ST.



MRS. MICHAEL HAINES AND HER FIVE SONS AND DAUGHTER

GIVES ALL TO LIBERTY

Born on the Rhine, but Her
Whole Family of Six Is
Fighting the Kaiser

By WALLACE A. MACDONALD.
(The Sun Staff Correspondent.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—She was born on the Rhine.
All her male relatives remaining in Germany who can fight are in the Kaiser's armies.
She married a Pennsylvania German. All her folks and all his folks speak German.
She has five sons. All are in Uncle Sam's armies.
Two were drafted. Three enlisted. Four are fighting in France. One is about to embark for the trenches.
She has one daughter. This daughter is in the Red Cross, soon to go to France.
Then—that will leave at home the woman who was born on the Rhine, and her aged husband, of German ancestry.
And this is what she has to say about it:
"If it takes all my five sons, and my daughter too, to blind, gag and jail the wily old kaiser, I am willing to give them all.
"I would gladly see four of them die that the fifth might live a free-man's life, than have them all to a ripe old age as serfs in a Prussianized world.
"With the allotments received from my sons' army pay, I am buying Liberty bonds.
"I like worms better than slackers, and I don't like worms."
"Here's the story of Mrs. Michael

Haines, 611 22d street, Oakland—a 100 per cent home in the present Liberty bond drive.
There's a message from the banks of the Rhine for Mr. William Hohen-zoller. If he hasn't understood it, here's some more of Mrs. Haines' philosophy to make it plain.
"Freedom and liberty are everything. Beside them life is nothing. Without them living is not life. It is worse than death.
"I know, because I have lived in Germany. That's why I am so loyal an American.
"When I realize how I feel—born on the Rhine—I am unable to imagine that any American-born mother can hold down her emotions enough to keep from taking her broom to the German emperor's head.
"How do Americans keep their patriotism within bounds? Those who are not boiling over with it every minute, those who have not given all they can give and gone into debt for all the bonds they can pay for before the next issue rolls around, surely cannot appreciate what Americanism means.
"Only by contrast does anything become plainest. White is whiter against a black background. I know better what liberty means because I have known what Prussian serfdom means.
"Can American mothers take a lesson of enthusiasm and encouragement from my life?
"Germany has been turning its people into human machines. She boasted she kept them well-oiled. But—if you're a machine what do you care for old-age pensions?
"One breath of liberty is worth a year of repression—to real men and women; because men and women were meant to be free.
"She has quite a philosophy of life, Mrs. Michael Haines. She has thought about the problems of women like her, whose roots were laid in Germany. She has thought this: "Have you noticed the disappear-

ance of the hyphen? Isn't this the most damning conviction of the kaiser—that as the issues of this war have been made plain by our president, hundreds of thousands of Americans of German birth have come to the same true, flaming Americanism which I fortunately have always had?
"I'm glad I had five sons and a daughter to give. I'd give twice as many if I had 'em.
"And while they're working 'over there' I'll be doing my best over here.
"Liberty bonds? If the kaiser won he'd take my money. I'd better lend it.
"However," Mrs. Haines smiled as she finished, "the kaiser won't win. I have five sons who say he shall not. I'll trust them, and my neighbors' sons."

Throughout the interview there was never a trace of moisture in Mrs. Haines' eyes. Her lower lip didn't quiver once. She wasn't fidgety. She was determined. You see she had just read a letter from one of her boys in France. It contained this sentence:
"Mother, believe all you hear about the cursed hellishness of the Hun's brutalities."

"I" ALWAYS AT THE FRONT IN PALESTINE

BY CHAS. W. WHITEHAIR
(N.E.A. Special Correspondent to the British Front in Palestine.)

During six weeks I visited every part of the British lines in Palestine and spoke to large groups of soldiers on "What America is doing in the war."

General Allenby said he felt "that one of the biggest and best things that will come out of the war is a sympathetic understanding between



the American and British peoples, an understanding that will go a long way towards guaranteeing the peace of the world in the future."

We talked until midnight on my last night with him, and I was much impressed by the splendid tributes he paid to the work of the Red Triangle with his troops.

From the day the British army poured across the Suez canal and com-

menced its march across the Sinai peninsula, it has never been deserted by the Y.M.C.A.

Across the scorching sands of the desert, the Red Triangle camel trains moved carrying cigarettes, chocolate and other knick-knacks that mean so much to the men who are "making the world safe for democracy." When the long stand was made before Gaza—Beersheba along the whole front amongst the countless trenches, were dug-outs bearing the familiar three cornered sign.

When after long months the Palestine push began, the Red Triangle men were stationed at every casualty station in the front line area. When the wounded troops began to stream back they found waiting for them such simple comforts as cigarettes, chocolate sandwiches, matches and daily papers, and these were again and again distributed to them during their wearying, painful journey back to the base hospitals, 150 miles away.

When Jerusalem was captured, Borden Pasha, the postmaster general of Egypt, was appointed as the first military governor. He immediately moved up with his staff to take charge of the district. William Owens, an Australian, the supervising front line secretary, had arranged to feed the entire staff at the association centres en route, but the day they came through it was pouring rain, wretchedly cold and some of their cars had broken down. Although Owens had planned to feed the party he had not expected to put them up, but while they were all being fed he hustled them in the storm, got up tents for them, and put up the whole party over night.

A couple of days after Owens called on the governor about a building in Jerusalem for the association. The governor said, "Have you a building in mind?" Owens replied he had selected one of the big foreign hospices (incidentally one of the finest structures in the Holy Land). Borden Pasha looked at him and smiled, remarking, "I don't need to tell you how to run the Y.M.C.A., but if I were in your place I would nail my Red Triangle to the front of that place before daylight. The next morning the sign was on the building, and there it hangs today."

On the capture of Jerusalem the medical staff was faced with the grave danger of a serious epidemic, due to the utter lack of sanitation. Owens and Jessop immediately purchased in Cairo a complete sanitary outfit, sending it up with an engineer in charge. Thus the first sanitary system in Jerusalem was furnished by the Y.M.C.A.

In the city of Jaffa the Jerusalem hotel, which was run by Germans before the war, is now being conducted by the Y.M.C.A. for officers. They have taken over the largest cinema hall there. The German consulate, the finest building in the seaport town, is a Y.M.C.A. soldiers' canteen. Headquarters is located in a former palatial German residence.

When Gen. Allenby's forces pushed their way across the Jordan, two "Y" Fords, loaded with "smokes," were the first cars to cross.

Maj. Rothchild is a member of the famous family of Rothschilds of banking fame and is in command of one of the units of British-Jewish battalions in Palestine, of which Whitehair has written.

NEW DAY IN JERUSALEM

Whitehair Sees New Day
Dawning for Jews of
the World

BY CHAS. W. WHITEHAIR
(N. E. A. Special Correspondent)

The suffering and sorrow of the great war has cast a shadow of gloom over the entire world. But, outside the walls of the City of Zion, I saw break thru that cloud a ray of sunshine that will find a welcome in the millions of Jewish hearts over the entire globe.
The day marked an epoch in their history.

For on Mount Scopus that afternoon I laid the cornerstone of the great Hebrew university.

In the early afternoon the crowds began leaving the gates of Jerusalem, and kept increasing until a multitude was streaming up the road and through the fields of Mount Scopus.
Most of them were walking, because practically all were too poor to ride. Besides, when the Turks retreated they swept Jerusalem clean of carriages, wagons and horses.

The entire crowd was marked by its poverty, but you forgot the poverty as you caught their spirit—for over the multitude there hung an atmosphere of hope and expectancy.

They were all happy, and well they might be, for a new day was beginning for all of them, and surely no race has suffered more intensely and longer than the Jews.

Jewish Nation at Hand
They have prayed for centuries that the day might come when they would be able to return to Palestine, and find a national home.

One of the best known spots to tourists in Jerusalem is the "Wall of the Jews," where for hundreds of years they have gathered to pray, day after day, week after week, month by month, year by year, for the restoration of their kingdom.
At last it looks as if their dream might become a reality.

Arthur James Balfour, Great Britain's secretary of state for foreign affairs, has written on the subject as follows:

"His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Without pomp and expensive preparation, the multitude gathered on the mountain side overlooking the Judean wilderness, the Jordan valley beyond the mountains of Moab in the distance, Jerusalem in the west across Kidron valley, and to the south the Mount of Olives.

With heads high the multitude sang their hosannas and hallelujahs.
The laying of the corner stone

was marked by simplicity and dignity.

New Day in Jerusalem

The actual building of the university will be delayed until after the war, but as the corner stone was laid there sank into the heart of that Jewish multitude a hope that shall spread into far distant lands. Shall Hebrew hearts, a hope, wherever beat Hebrew hearts, a hope of tomorrow when the Jews shall come back after nearly 2000 years of exile to claim a home in the land of their forefathers. For Abraham was the father of the Jewish people, and it was on Mount Moriah, later called Salem, and now Jerusalem, that Abraham built his altar to offer up his supreme sacrifice.

Even under the unjust Turkish rule, the Zionists had established a number of colonies in Palestine, and any one who doubts their ability to organize has only to visit some of these villages.

Just how the problems of government will be worked out is a question for the allies to settle, for of course the country will need to be so handled that Jerusalem will be kept not only for Jews, but for all peoples of the world.
To the Christian, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Mount of Olives, and other spots throughout the country are hallowed and sacred, while the Moslem looks upon Jerusalem as second only to Mecca in its holiness.
General Allenby, when he moved

STOMACH TROUBLE AND CONSTIPATION ENDED

Suffered So He Couldn't Work for a Year, But Mr. McCormick Was Cured Promptly.

"I had stomach trouble and constipation for five years. One year of this time I was unable to work, suffering untold agony. I doctored with some of the best physicians, also took many proprietary medicines, but my condition did not find permanent relief. Finally a friend recommended Milk's Emulsion. The first few doses relieved me greatly, and three bottles of it affected a permanent cure."

Mr. McCormick is only one of many hundreds who have endured torture for years and then found that Milk's Emulsion gives blessed relief and real, lasting benefit. It costs nothing to try—it is strongly guaranteed.

Milk's Emulsion is a pleasant, nutritive food and a corrective medicine. It restores healthy, natural bowel action, doing away with all need of pills and physics. It promotes appetite and quickly puts the digestive organs in shape to assimilate food. As a builder of flesh and strength, Milk's Emulsion is strongly recommended to run down nervous people, and it has produced amazing results in many cases of tuberculosis of the lungs. Chronic stomach trouble and constipation are promptly relieved—usually in one day.

This is the only solid emulsion made, and so palatable that it is eaten with a sugar milk ice cream. A truly wonderful medicine for weak, sickly children.

No matter how severe your case, you are urged to try Milk's Emulsion under this guarantee—Take six bottles home with you, use it according to directions and if not satisfied with the result your money will be promptly refunded. Price 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. The Milk's Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Sold and guaranteed by Fred Howard, Adv.

Let's Make Uncle Sam Smile With Satisfaction

In years to come tell them how you did your part to put the 4th Liberty Loan across.

It's up to every man who reads these lines to say to himself "have I done everything I can do for Uncle Sam—can I take just one more bond?"

Making Uncle Sam smile means making that boy over there smile, when he reads the news that the Fourth Liberty Loan was a success.

Today Is Your Last Chance—Buy

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J. E. MOODY, Manager
8 Thorndike St.

The A.E.F. to the President:

If the folks back home fall short on the billions you need, Mr. President, call on us for the balance. We like our pay—but if we have to we can go without it.

Yours for Victory,
A.E.F.



France, Sept. 7, 1918

Fourth Liberty Loan

CONTRIBUTED BY

BURTON H. WIGGIN CO.,

150 MARKET STREET

on Jerusalem, worked out his plan so that the city was captured without a single shell being fired into the old city.

Contrast this care and protection with the visit of the German kaiser to the city; he had them tear down a part of the wall for him to enter on horseback, thus desecrating the stones that had only been touched by the bare feet of the pilgrims.

This was looked upon as the action of an egotistical monarch, but now we have come to realize that it was part of a plan to win the Moslem world to Germany.

Kaiser's Hospice
In keeping with this damnable program he had erected on the beautiful Mount of Olives, overlooking Jerusalem and all the surrounding country, a great stone building which they called the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria hospice, which even then was spoken of as looking more like a fortress than it did a hospice.

It is a tremendous building, supposed to be for the use of German pilgrims, but it was afterward discovered that it contained a most powerful wireless outfit which I presume the exponents of German Kultur would explain, was a real aid to the Jew pilgrims' prayers and meditations.

Later they claimed that the foundations of the walls were beginning to give way. So they built great concrete bases to hold them in place.

A little more Kultur.
Of course it was only an accident. I suppose that these had a strange resemblance to the ordinary German gun emplacements.

Under a religious cloak the kaiser carried forward his despicable program, but America can be thankful that his plan has failed, and Jerusalem, with all its charm of the past, remains unspoiled by German and Turkish hands.

Women are being employed in the manufacture of bricks at Millington, Pa.

LONDON-PARIS-AFRICA AIR MAIL ROUTES ARE PLANNED BY FRANCE

BY EDWARD M. THIERRY
(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent)

PARIS, France, Oct. 19.—France, in the midst of war, is making elaborate plans for the commercial use of airplanes in peace time.

Keeping pace with the United States, France has already established two postal air routes similar to the service inaugurated in the states between New York and Washington and New York and Chicago.

One postal air route is between Paris and Saint Nazaire, an Atlantic port. When its success was demonstrated the government, late in September, established a similar service between Nice and Corsica. Postal aviation in the latter case daily flies over the Mediterranean, a distance that steamers between Nice and Ajaccio, Corsica, make in 13 hours.

And now plans are being made to establish a regular postal air service between Paris and London, another between Paris and Lyons, and the Nice-Corsica route—between Paris, Marseilles, Nice, Corsica and Tunis, in Africa.

Baron Albert d'Audigny, member of the chamber of deputies, and deputy-president of the inter-ministerial civil air service committee appointed by the French government, said in an interview that too much importance

cannot be placed in the airplane as a factor in after-the-war reconstruction.

"The aeronautical industry, of which the utility during the war has been amply demonstrated, must not be allowed to decline when peace comes," the baron said. "The aviation budget of France, which prior to the war amounted to only \$9,000,000, now reaches hundreds of millions. It is money well spent, for there will be wide use of airplanes after the war."

The baron declared all the nations of the world are planning commercial development of the airplane, and he spoke of the brilliant results attained in the air postal tests in America and in England, where similar routes have been established.

"The cause of the delay in our preliminary experiments, especially in regard to the maritime postal service from Nice to Corsica," the baron said, "lay in the fact that until last year maritime aviation only included machines provided with a single motor. Now, one of the essential conditions of safety in aviation is the bi-motor system."

"The future will certainly belong to multi-motor machines, which will reduce the danger of breakdowns to a minimum. The hydro-avions making the trips between Nice and Corsica are equipped with the 200-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motors."

The inter-ministerial civil air service committee was appointed by a decree signed by President Poincare and comprises delegates from the various ministerial departments. The committee is now conducting negotiations with the Italian government for the establishment of the Paris-Rome air postal service.

According to a French scientist, potassium must be added to the list of radioactive substances.

ACRE YIELD OF POTATOES INCREASES 36 PER CENT IN 20 YEARS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct.—The yield of potatoes per acre is gradually increasing in this country, as shown by the records of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture. During 1866-1874 the average annual yield per acre was 91 bushels, but the average markedly declined to 71.3 bushels in 1885-1894. Perceptible recovery was made in the following ten-year period and a much larger recovery, rising to a new high-water mark, was reached in 1905-1914, with its average yield of 97 bushels per acre.

In 20 years the productivity of the average potato acre increased 36 per cent. This increase is due to various causes, among which are greater specialization of production, more intensive treatment, and higher fertility of the soil. The ten-year average yield of 97 bushels per acre in 1905-1914 was followed by 96.3 bushels in 1915, 80.5 bushels in the very low year 1916, and 100.8 bushels in 1917.

Compared with population, the yield of potatoes per acre declined from 1874 to 1905-1914. The gain of production per capita in recent years has been more because of increased acreage than because of increased production per acre.

In many German towns, provision shops are open only one day a week for distribution of scanty rations issued by municipal food offices.

REAL ESTATE NOTES

LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

BUILDING WORK SLACK

War Restrictions on New Construction Caused Drop Last Month

The building permits, issued in 133 principal cities of the United States, as officially reported to the American Contractor for September, total \$35,431,127, as compared with \$50,724,143 for September, 1917, a decrease of 30 per cent; but a decrease of over 10 per cent as compared with September, 1916, in which month 111 cities reported building permits aggregating \$70,950,161.

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WAR WORK ARMY MARCHING TO VICTORY ON ITS STOMACH

THE SUN'S PACIFIC BUREAU, 340 Sansone Street, San Francisco, Cal., Oct.—The Submarine Boat corporation, doing war work, is feeding 16,000 employees noon meals at an average of 25 cents.

Experts say the men do 10 per cent more work.

This is a sample of how industrial canteens at big war plants are helping beat the Kaiser.

For—The army of toll like a military army moves forward on its stomach.

On poor food, poorly served, this army travels slowly. Good food, cheap, speeds it. Statistics prove this.

When John Smith, shipworker, gets indigestion from poor food he drives fewer rivets.

Anger at profiteering prices cuts off more rivets.

John Smith's indigestion multiplied several million times would be disastrous.

Feeding—like housing—the legions of toll has confronted the nation's leaders. The big restaurant or cafeteria inside the plants, where the best food is served at cost under ideal conditions, is their answer.

One of the largest of these canteens is just being completed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation of San Francisco. It will serve more than 4000 workers per meal.

Already lunches are being served to hundreds at less than half the price they would pay at outside restaurants. This is equivalent to a considerable wage increase.

For 30 cents the shipworker gets a hot lunch including choice of three meats, of three vegetables, of soup or salad, of dessert, of coffee or milk and bread and butter.

A block outside the yards the same lunch would cost at least 75 cents.

The feed the workmen in the three plants operated by this company in the bay cities, cafeterias costing \$250,000 each are being completed.

Conveyer belts and labor saving appliances will make it possible to serve 350 men per minute. A "pay as you eat" system with coupons eliminates delay at a cashier's desk. After depositing his ticket at the entrance, each man gets a tray and serves himself as he moves along to the dining tables.

Only six minutes elapse between the entrance and the exist of the patron.

With the same coupon check book he can buy smokes, ice cream and soft drinks at cost, and these coupons are transferable.

Two hundred gallons of ice cream is the daily lunch consumption. Two thousand bottles of milk and 1000 pies vanish like magic. A whole 10-inch pie, which would cost you 10 to 15 cents per cut, costs the workman 30 cents.

Outside the lunch hour, short orders will be served employees.

Instead of being compelled to rush out for food purchased from hawksters, in saloons and mushroom restaurants and eaten under repellant conditions the shipbuilder now eats the best food obtainable in a spotless diningroom at prices fixed by actual cost.

Management of the cafeterias, conforming to the government plan, is under supervision of one representative of the employers, one of the employees and a naval officer.

The government here as in many other plants, is erecting the buildings and furnishing the equipment. Operation is by the company. Profits that would have to be based on rent and sinking fund are eliminated.

The best practice and experience of progressive private industrial plants is being applied and improved upon.

Sidney Hoodemaker, the manager of one of the largest hotels on the Pacific coast, is in charge of the Bethlehem corporation's cafeterias as a salary of \$750 a month.

What such a dietary means to the shipworkers is thus tersely summed up by Hoodemaker:

"If we allowed the public to eat here at the prices charged the employees we would be cleaned out of a month's food supply in a few days!"

"The necessity for speed in war work has not only given additional proof of the value of company restaurants, but it has also emphasized the urgent necessity for wide extension of this particular form of industrial welfare."

"An underfed workman, or one poorly fed, soon becomes a national liability instead of an asset."

"There may be little connection between kings and cabbages but there is, a decided connection between pie and democratic pep when the pie is the right kind at the right price."

"The army of toll indeed advances on its stomach—and we're going to keep that stomach in the best marching order!"

It is the verdict of investigators for the Emergency Fleet corporation and other federal authorities that the industrial canteen properly managed increases the health, vigor, efficiency and morale of workmen and that the total conservation thus represented is of gigantic proportions.

Minnesota by drainage will reclaim 2000 acres of land near Iowa this year.

CIDER

The Old Flint Mill at Haggitt's Pond, West Andover, is running. Bring in your apples. J. Chambers.

Lowell Bleachery

Men, women and boys in different departments. Good wages and steady work. This plant is rated by the government as an essential industry. Apply at U. S. Employment Bureau, 119 Merrimack st.

per cent; but a decrease of over 10 per cent as compared with September, 1916, in which month 111 cities reported building permits aggregating \$70,950,161.

Of the cities reporting last month, 47, or 33 per cent, show gains. The largest of the cities thus reporting gains are Baltimore and Detroit, in both of which there is a strong demand for construction, due directly or indirectly to war work. The same reason applies to most of the other cities that make favorable comparisons.

Building permits, issued during the last half of September, came under the ban of war industries board order, prohibiting all but strictly essential construction. During the first half of the month, there was a somewhat wider scope to the character of the work.

The general effect of the restriction was no doubt to lessen the volume of the building to be undertaken. In a few cities there was reported a temporary stimulation to the issuance of permits, under the mistaken impression of prospective builders that once a permit was granted by the city authorities, work might proceed without interference, but the percentage of the permits issued due to that cause was perhaps on the whole inconsiderable.

In view of the sharp restrictions placed upon construction work by the government, the showing made last month must be regarded as satisfactory. It does not include the enormous amount of construction work directly undertaken by the government, but, instead, only private work, most of it of an essential character, not only permitted by the authorities at Washington, but much of it actually urged as aids in winning the war.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Thos. H. Elliott, real estate broker, offices 63 Central street, corner Prescott, reports the following sales negotiated during the past week:

Final papers have been passed in the transfer of a large two-apartment property situated at 117-119 Andover

street at its junction with High street. The apartments have seven rooms each and are equipped with baths. This is one of the most desirable corners in Belvidere and is conveyed on behalf of the resident owner, Mrs. Mary A. Osgood. The grantee is C. E. Dugan. Mr. Dugan buys purely for purpose of investment.

Also final papers have been sent to record in an interesting transaction whereby the Salvation Army of Massachusetts conveys title to Joseph L. Cushing of the building situated at the junction of Rock and Fletcher sts. This building has been utilized by the Salvation Army since 1905 as an industrial home. Under existing industrial conditions there is but little need for such an institution and hence the decision to dispose of the property. The purchaser, Mr. Cushing, will install here his metal working business located for the past 40 years in the Stott block at the junction of Middlesex and Thordike sts.

Albert E. O'Brien to Estelle B. Hall, land, Clark rd.

John W. Pead to Martin E. Duffy et ux, land and buildings, cor. Bridge st. and Eustis av.

Fred W. Wood et al, trs, to Charles Cote, land, Belvidere park.

Charles Cote to Theodore Baribault, land, Belvidere park.

Northern Land Co., by trs, to William M. Pearson et ux, land, Gorham.

Ellen Adams et al, by exor, to Clara Camara et ux, land and buildings, Hudson st.

Arthur Genest to Alfred Draun et ux, land and buildings, Gershon av.

Ellis M. Southwick et al to John L. Robinson, land and buildings, Prescott st.

Henry S. Ayer, by gdn, to John L. Robinson et al, land and buildings, Prescott st.

Joseph Small, by attgee, to Mary J. Dix, land and buildings, Lakeview av.

Mary J. Dix to Joseph Farris, land and buildings, Lakeview av.

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Harry W. Fleming to Herford, N.

enter" system with coupons eliminates delay at a cashier's desk. After depositing his ticket at the entrance, each man gets a tray and serves himself as he moves along to the dining tables.

Only six minutes elapse between the entrance and the exist of the patron.

With the same coupon check book he can buy smokes, ice cream and soft drinks at cost, and these coupons are transferable.

Two hundred gallons of ice cream is the daily lunch consumption. Two thousand bottles of milk and 1000 pies vanish like magic. A whole 10-inch pie, which would cost you 10 to 15 cents per cut, costs the workman 30 cents.

Outside the lunch hour, short orders will be served employees.

Instead of being compelled to rush out for food purchased from hawksters, in saloons and mushroom restaurants and eaten under repellant conditions the shipbuilder now eats the best food obtainable in a spotless diningroom at prices fixed by actual cost.

Management of the cafeterias, conforming to the government plan, is under supervision of one representative of the employers, one of the employees and a naval officer.

The government here as in many other plants, is erecting the buildings and furnishing the equipment. Operation is by the company. Profits that would have to be based on rent and sinking fund are eliminated.

The best practice and experience of progressive private industrial plants is being applied and improved upon.

Sidney Hoodemaker, the manager of one of the largest hotels on the Pacific coast, is in charge of the Bethlehem corporation's cafeterias as a salary of \$750 a month.

What such a dietary means to the shipworkers is thus tersely summed up by Hoodemaker:

"If we allowed the public to eat here at the prices charged the employees we would be cleaned out of a month's food supply in a few days!"

"The necessity for speed in war work has not only given additional proof of the value of company restaurants, but it has also emphasized the urgent necessity for wide extension of this particular form of industrial welfare."

"An underfed workman, or one poorly fed, soon becomes a national liability instead of an asset."

"There may be little connection between kings and cabbages but there is, a decided connection between pie and democratic pep when the pie is the right kind at the right price."

"The army of toll indeed advances on its stomach—and we're going to keep that stomach in the best marching order!"

It is the verdict of investigators for the Emergency Fleet corporation and other federal authorities that the industrial canteen properly managed increases the health, vigor, efficiency and morale of workmen and that the total conservation thus represented is of gigantic proportions.

Minnesota by drainage will reclaim 2000 acres of land near Iowa this year.

CIDER

The Old Flint Mill at Haggitt's Pond, West Andover, is running. Bring in your apples. J. Chambers.

Lowell Bleachery

Men, women and boys in different departments. Good wages and steady work. This plant is rated by the government as an essential industry. Apply at U. S. Employment Bureau, 119 Merrimack st.

STAMMERERS

You can be cured quickly, permanently and privately. Call or write me personally for free booklet, "How to Stop Stammering." Samuel D. Robbins, Principal Boston Stammerers' Institute, 246 Huntington ave., Boston, Mass. Established 1867.

street at its junction with High street. The apartments have seven rooms each and are equipped with baths. This is one of the most desirable corners in Belvidere and is conveyed on behalf of the resident owner, Mrs. Mary A. Osgood. The grantee is C. E. Dugan. Mr. Dugan buys purely for purpose of investment.

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Elloit, land and buildings, cor. School and Payne sts.

Robert A. Hartley et ux to Annie J. Devine, land, Berwick av.

George H. Staples to Frances H. Dickey, land and buildings, Wood st.

Arlon G. Tice to Dennis J. Leonard et ux, land and buildings, Gates st.

Stefania Barbera to Annie P. Kilroy, land and buildings, cor. Beacon st. and Walnut.

Burlia Carter Hoyt to Aiton G. Tice et ux, land, Bellevue st.

Rebecca Alice Parker et al to Frederick N. Russell et al, land and buildings, cor. Foster and Westford sts.

Caleb L. Smith et ux to Patrick Donlan et ux, land, Baltimore av.

Mary B. Kayle et al to Marion E.

Greene, land and buildings, Westford st.

Lewis N. Cushman to Gustave Chouinard et ux, land and buildings, Warwick st.

Alexandre J. Livanoopoulos to Christos J. Livanoopoulos, land and buildings, Lorange st.

Addie A. Leach to Fannie M. Blanchard, land and buildings, cor. Whitney and Elm sts.

Henry W. Leach et al to Fannie M. Blanchard, land, Whitney av.

Mary Louise Barlow to George A. Carlson, land, Elm st.

John L. Robertson et al to the Old Lowell National bank, land and buildings, Prescott st.

John L. Robertson et al to James Gookin, land and buildings, Prescott st.

Marguerite Gaudreau et ux to Alma Corbett, land, Sevenoaks road.

Adra Vanderhoff to Fred C. Stoddard, land and buildings, Midland and South Wilder sts.

Guy W. Donoho to Annie J. Varney, land and buildings, Nuttings Lake park.

Frank H. Aiken to Hannah McElride, land and buildings, Colson Heights.

Aaron Adelman, to Frank Polger, land, Pinedale park, Brown st.

James E. Burke, tr, to Mabel R. Carlson, land, Elm st.

John Warburton's estate, by admr, to Florence E. Grant, land and buildings, corner Hangerway road and new road from Chelmsford.

Anne M. P. Hall, et al, to John Thomas, et al, land.

Suburban Land Co., Inc., to R. Edward Inguine et ux, land, Nuttings Lake park annex.

Florence E. Grant, to Thomas A. Warburton, land and buildings, corner Hangerway road and new road from Chelmsford.

Billerica Garden Suburb Co., to William Zittel, land, Sevenoaks road.

Billerica Garden Suburb, Inc., to Frank M. John, land, Sevenoaks road.

Samuel M. Harris to Goldie Modelsky, land and buildings, corner Wilmington and Andover roads.

Charles E. Chiesman, to E. Gaston Campbell, land and buildings, road leading from Chelmsford to North Billerica.

Frank P. Martin et al to Joaquin Silva et al, land, Westford and West Chelmsford roads.

Ervin L. Jones et ux, to Nelson M. Sila et al, land and buildings, Lowell road.

George C. Moore to Boston & Maine railroad, land, Crooked Springs road.

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

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AUTOCRACY BACKING DOWN

It is reported with what reliability we know not, that Germany has abandoned the policy of ruthless destruction and pillage of the towns and cities from which she is obliged to flee in France and Belgium. It is reported also that she has called in all the U-boats to their bases, apparently for the purpose of abandoning the destruction of life and property at sea, as well as on land. If it be a fact that such a change has come over Germany, it can come only from her realization that she is face to face with retribution for her crimes and through an endeavor to get in line with the policies laid down by President Wilson as a condition precedent to any consideration of an armistice.

In conformity with this policy also, it appears that plans are being made to change the German constitution so that the declaration of war and the framing of treaties of peace, shall rest with the federal council and the reichstag and not as heretofore with the kaiser and his military advisers. Even the conservative faction in the Prussian diet has unanimously adopted a resolution removing the last obstacle to the reform of Prussia's antiquated franchise system.

The German high command has undoubtedly advised this course for a double purpose. First, in order that Germany may save her face by removing the objection raised by President Wilson against dealing with an untrustworthy and autocratic power that regards solemn international compacts merely as scraps of paper. Second, in order in some degree to allay the revolutionary outbursts now prevalent among the people.

It appears, therefore, that Germany, is still pursuing the peace offensive with the hope of securing an early termination of the war in some measure in accordance with her own wishes. No armistice, however, will be granted unless under guarantees laid down by General Foch and the military authorities of the allied powers. Such an armistice will be granted only on conditions that will practically amount to unconditional surrender if it be not specifically in those precise terms.

Judging from the manner in which the military forces of Germany are retreating, it appears that there is no intention of making any stand against the allied forces except within easy reach of the German frontier. It is now almost a certainty that Germany can make no successful stand against the overwhelming forces of General Foch west of the Rhine. Even before the arrival of winter weather, the situation may undergo a marvelous change. If the allies had but three months more to pursue the enemy, they would get well into German territory. If the Germans are so panic-stricken by the military reverses they have suffered since July 18 in France and Belgium, it is difficult to conjecture what the conditions would be among these erstwhile invincible warriors, if the allies had started a march to Berlin.

It appears to be the aim and intent of the German government including the high command, to save Germany from the horrors of war as these have been visited upon France, Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Poland and parts of the Russian empire.

The allied powers in this hour of triumph do not appear to be imbued with a spirit of vengeance against the enemy although they well might be, considering what they have suffered. But if Germany had the allies in her power, they would be treated absolutely without mercy. The liberty of every country in the world would be threatened and every people falling under her domination would be compelled to pay tribute to the new pan-German authorities so as to assert their power over the entire world. Thanks to the United States and the statesmanship of President Wilson no such calamitous visitation is now possible. The kaiser is climbing down the back stairs in an effort to make good his escape.

NATIONS SLOW TO REFORM

Experience has shown that nations are more disposed to suffer evils than to right them by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. The reluctance of individuals and nations to depart from the statu quo is a characteristic found in every part of the world and among all peoples. Betterment of any kind requires organized effort and exertion. In most cases it is a question of unwillingness to assume the necessary risks in order to obtain the promised reward. Since improvement calls for exertion, the human tendency to economize energy ordinarily explains why progress is usually so slow.

Where the desired betterment involves social or political upheaval and where it flies in the face of custom and misused authority, men flinch, hesitate and procrastinate.

This explains the situation of the German people under their military masters today. They have been so accustomed to tyranny that they know not the meaning of the word freedom. They have been treated in much the same way as cattle, to be used only to carry out the will of the military authorities.

It will require time and education to convince the Germans that they

have a right to personal freedom, that the kaiser does not represent God in his autocratic way, and that the sovereignty should rest with the people themselves, rather than with the Prussian junkers.

The present war gives promise to free the earth of the last remnant of feudalism and autocracy as represented in Germany. If the people do not want a republic they can establish a limited monarchy with a sovereign, same as in England, where the king and the house of lords are merely historic appendages to the system of government, but actually without any real power to interfere with the rights of the people. The king of England bears the title of sovereign and signs measures enacted by parliament just as the prime minister may dictate. He dare not veto any measure, nor withhold his signature. As for the house of lords, it served as a clog upon the wheels of progress until 1911 when its power of veto on popular measures was nullified so that it can be overcome after a two-year period of suspension.

Should the German people establish a government of this kind it will certainly meet President Wilson's ideal of democracy. The British ministry must resign or be reconstructed if it be defeated by an adverse vote in parliament upon a single important measure. Thus it represents in a remarkably effective way the will of the people at all times. Germany if left to herself is not likely to adopt any such form of government. The Prussian militarists, the autocrats and the Hohenzollern dynasty must all be swept away before the German people can enjoy real democratic government.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN

The republican managers of the state campaign have announced that they are not going to hold any rallies in support of their several candidates on the state ticket. They realize that a quiet campaign without any rallies is the best for them. With such a campaign they would slide quietly into office. We do not expect, however, that Candidate Richard H. Long, who heads the democratic ticket for governor, nor Hon. David I. Walsh, candidate for United States senator, will be satisfied with a silent campaign. We expect that they will have some things of more than ordinary importance to say to the voters and that they will say them in the open air, if not permitted to hold indoor rallies. It is true that loyal support of President Wilson in prosecution of the war will be one of the main issues; but there will be others of local interest to every voter in Massachusetts. It is important that the citizens whose minds have been mainly engrossed by the war and who have been so busy that they have had no time to think of state issues, should hear these questions fully explained. There are nine teen propositions on the ballot, changes in the constitution of the state, and these will require elucidation. We may, therefore, expect that next week some of the candidates will be heard from and that after the state conventions are held the politicians will compete with General Foch and the German high command in holding the attention of the people throughout this state.

THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS

We notice that some of the habitual critics of President Wilson still try to minimize the effect of his reply to Germany. When he put certain queries to the German government in order to pave the way for an emphatic and comprehensive reply, he was severely criticized by Senator Lodge and a number of others who seem to think that Lodge is infallible on all matters of foreign policy. It turned out, however, that Senator Lodge did not understand President Wilson's aims. They were beyond his comprehension at that time. When he read the president's reply, however, he was completely silenced, and rather than stand alone with none but himself and the Germans in opposition, he had to applaud. In so doing, he tacitly acknowledged his error when he criticized the president for asking Germany a few pertinent questions in order the more emphatically to condemn German autocracy and show diplomatic consideration for the German people.

TURKEY THREATENED

It appears quite certain that Turkey would sue for peace but for the fact that Germany threatens to destroy Constantinople by shells from the Black Sea fleet, the minute she finds any deception on the part of Turkey. The day is not far distant when Germany will be relieved of that Black Sea fleet stolen from Russia and when that together with the fleet seized by Germany in the Baltic, will be restored to Russia, to help in the work of restoring that country to a normal state of prosperity.

FAKE RUMORS AFLOAT

At this time as usual some inexplicable rumors of peace have been put in circulation, nobody seems to know just how. Already they have been heard on the street, but patriotic citizens will show good judgment by taking no notice of them. They are without foundation. Everybody knows that the German peace offensive is still being pushed strongly to the front

in order to save Germany from what she deserves; but she has to deal with the military powers in Europe, rather than the pacifists in America.

President Wilson has stated the conditions on which Germany can end the war; but thus far she has not complied with those conditions and her great object is to secure delay that she may save her troops and munitions from capture by the allies. She is jangling for delay, but the allies cannot be balked in their purpose to end the German military power within the shortest possible period.

INDIA'S PART IN WAR

It is reported that India has put 1,115,000 men into the war in behalf of England. These men have fought in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Dardanelles, Salonika, East Africa and Central Asia. India has also responded very liberally in war loans and furnished over 1500 miles of railroad track, 250 locomotives and 4500 cars. Surely there will be no question of denying India the right of self-government after the war on the ground of disloyalty.

There is always a neck and neck race between the two respective schools of animal lovers when they argue as to which is the best friend of mankind, the horse or the dog. Since the Brockton shoe workers settled their strike and all are supposed to be at work, the police in that city have been putting the "work or fight" law into effect. The other day they picked up a chap, G. Frank McKay, dog fancier and judge of dog shows. In answer to questions he said his business was training dogs and as the police department promptly ruled this is not an essential industry, they brought McKay into police court where he was told to get busy with some work of more consequence than the doggies.

William Sander, a young man enjoying an outing along the Palisades not far from New York city recently, was bitten in the hand by a copperhead snake when he went to get some water from a spring. Fearing for his life, friends of his appealed to a troop of boy scouts in the vicinity to apply their first aid remedies for snake bite. The scoutmaster and one of the older boys made a tourniquet on Sander's arm and applied other first aids. He was hurried to a hospital and the doctors said it was the scouts who had saved his life. The scouts in the meantime went on a grand snake hunt and succeeded in killing a brown copperhead snake 38 inches long and found a red copperhead snake which they also killed.

If this particular betting chap were around our places in Lowell where sports congregate, do you suppose he would find some people to cover his money? He is a New York man, customer of James W. Ball & Co. and following a recent bet he made of \$1000 to \$2500 that the war would end by Jan. 1st, he now wants to bet \$1000 to \$1500 that Germany will unconditionally accept all of Wilson's terms by Christmas. One might suppose that the United States Employment Bureau would find something for this man to do besides gambling on the war.

Today is the last call on the Liberty loan. The Sun in its editorial of yesterday made clear its attitude in regard to the duty and the necessity of putting the Fourth Fighting Liberty loan over the top even as our boys have gone over the top in pursuit of the Germans. The announcement that the loan has been oversubscribed would be as good as a victory over the Germans at the battlefield. It would show beyond peradventure that the people of this nation stand firmly behind President Wilson in the prosecution of the war.

A piece of good news of a kind that was the one thing to cheer an entire morning of depressing news for the most part was the fact that John McCormack, the Irish-American tenor, learning his brother-in-law, and wife had been lost at sea when the Huns sank the steamship Leinster, cabled to Ireland that he would rear the 10 little orphans left by the couple and he asked if there was any way he could assuage the sorrow of other bereaved persons saddened by the disaster.

It seems that those people who aimed shots at Lenin and Trotsky are very poor marksmen. Several attempts have been made on the lives of these worthies who deserve execution a thousand times over on account of their treachery, but thus far both seem to have escaped with slight injuries. Meantime the most respectable people in all Russia are being slaughtered in cold blood by order of these two agents of Germany.

It is rather reassuring news and information of a nature many persons had long been curious about contained in a reply the district board chairman had from the provost marshal. He answers that any married woman who out of patriotic motives engages in a necessary or productive enterprise, will not jeopardize her husband's deferred classification on the ground of dependency.

It is a wise move to turn the clock back according to arrangement on October 27. Even at the present time, there is a considerable waste of coal and light in the early hours of the morning in households and factories, whereas, about an hour of daylight is wasted after half past five o'clock in

the afternoon. This is surely defeating the aims of the daylight saving proposition.

One must keep up with all the new coined words. "Pigeongram" is the latest. Know what a pigeongram is? A pigeongram is the small but many times important piece of paper the receiver enrolls from the quill by which it is fastened and carried by a homing pigeon. The other day a pigeongram was delivered at Camp Devens 35 minutes after the dove left Boston. At that, why not call it a "dovegram?"

There are some barbers in whose chairs it is always terrifying enough experience to undergo having the whiskers rasped off but over in Jersey City there is a situation regarding the barbers which in all instances must make them seem more terrifying still. The mayor of Jersey City has ordered that for the duration of the influenza epidemic all barbers must wear masks.

Billy Sunday sort of hits the nail on the head when he says with some urticency that while our boys in the war zone will dig a grave for the Huns it is up to us on this side to furnish the spade. "Furnishing the spade," in this instance means buying liberally of Liberty bonds so as to keep the ball a rolling.

That is wise and timely advice, given by the council of churches that to the effect that parties suffering from influenza or even an ordinary cold should remain at home and not presume to attend church. By going to church any person who is suffering from the disease, helps to spread the epidemic and thus endangers the lives of others.

SEEN AND HEARD

The real peace doves know the Hun too well to roost in his coop.

Lending to your government is negotiating a loan with yourself and for yourself.

Please excuse us for butting in, Mr. Gunner, but the hunting season is not yet open. The close season continues until Nov. 1, and any shooting you do before that date is illegal.

Make America's 14 peace terms a part of your daily thought by memorizing them. Then not for a minute will you be tempted by false peace talk coming out of Germany or her allies.

The best Christmas gift we hope for, and we're willing to share it with all Americans, is a nice hefty bomb dropped on the kaiser's palace some time when he's in it.

Another thing the board of health ought to get after is the chipped mug in the restaurant and lunch car. Chipped places in mugs and glasses are germ entertainers.

The Vernacular

"My dear woman," asked the literary slum visitor, do you periodically castigate your offspring?"

"I dunno," said the lady of the tenement, suspiciously.

"He means," translated the settlement worker, "do you ever wallop your kids?"—Baltimore American.

Yellow Soap Helps

Common yellow soap will stop a mouse hole effectively.

Make bureau drawers and windows which are inclined to stick work smoothly.

Relieve the pain from a burn. Combined with brown sugar will draw out a splinter from under the finger nail.

Will stop a leak in boiler in emergency cases.

Rubbed on a nail prevents the wood through which it is driven from splitting.

A Nervy Motorcyclist

An army motorcyclist at one of the training camps recently averted the death of a young lieutenant by a most extraordinary feat of heroism, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Racing at high speed across rough ground, he drove his machine into a runaway parachute that was dragging the officer to his death. The latter had made a parachute jump of 2000 feet from an observation balloon. A high wind had carried him a considerable distance and in landing he became hopelessly entangled in the cordage. The parachute was caught by a strong air current and blown at terrific speed across the field, pulling its helpless prisoner with it. At the same instant the cyclist, passing along a nearby motor road, saw the officer's plight. He swerved his machine into the field and raced at top speed squarely into the middle of the parachute. The ropes fouled the machine and the weight of the latter anchored the derelict against further movement.

He Also Could Lie

The traveler having concluded an impressive story, began again:

"I never see a camera but it reminds me of a sad occurrence that befell a friend of mine when we were traveling in Italy. He was an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and when we climbed Vesuvius nothing would satisfy him but a near view of the crater. He wanted to go to the very edge. The guides told him it was highly dangerous, but he was a determined fellow; so they tied a rope around him as a precaution, and he went forward. Sure enough, however, the lava gave way. He fell through. The guides pulled the rope, but the heat was so intense that it burned the hemp like a thread—and that was the last that was seen of my poor friend. Sad, wasn't it, sir?" he added, turning to the solemn man.

The latter shook his head.

"Do you doubt my word?" said the traveler.

"No," returned the solemn man. "I don't doubt your word, but I fancy your memory is failing."

"Oh? How so?"

"Because," said the solemn man, slowly and gravely, "because I am the man. And yet you don't remember me. I came out again on the other side of the globe—but I got my view!"

There was a dead silence for a few

minutes afterward, and the traveler got out at the next station.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Dr. Wall's Son to Rescue

"It's a very baffling case," said Dr. Wall's son, said Sheriff Bones, the great detective, as the pair descended the subway steps at Dexter street. "I've had the man under my eye for more than a week now, and I'm no nearer than ever to a solution. There he is now—in front of the Spittswood Shampoo advertisement."

He indicated a dark, florid man with flowing black moustache and a shrieking vest. As they looked, the man's mouth opened wide, and he appeared to be shouting something at the top of his voice, while his eyes flashed and his face took on a look of passion. But no words were audible, as a train had just come roaring around the curve, drowning out the sound of the man's voice.

"He always does it just as a train comes through, so that I can never hear a word," explained the great detective. "Then he waits for the next train and goes through it all over again. I am thinking seriously of taking up a course in lip reading, so that I can see what he is saying, as it were."

"His face is familiar," mused Dr. Wall's son. Striding over to the suspected man, he asked: "Aren't you Buzzini, the famous bass?"

"Quite yes," smiled the other. "Ah, comes a train. Excuse me a moment." And again the strange scene took place, after which Buzzini explained: "You see, I come here for my morning practice. At the hotel when I slug they complain they do not like the noise, so I come here and sing when the trains go by and no one can hear me."—Detroit Free Press.

Bonds

(Tune of "Smiles")
Fighting fourth liberty bond
Wants each one of us to respond
Wants each woman, man and child
To purchase a Liberty bond.
Other bonds issued before
Won success and we want more.
Let our shirkers turn to workers
When the call goes forth.

Chorus

There are bonds that save our soldiers
There are bonds for you and me
There are bonds that make the kaiser nervous
And save us from autocracy.
There are bonds that back our blue
And khaki
And preserve the old red, white and blue
And the news that makes our soldiers happy
Is that you've bought a bond or two.
By MISS ESTHER G. DUFF, Stenographer at the U. S. Cartridge Co.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

The munition plants here have drawn workers from a varied number of trades and one man with whom I recently talked, before the war was a road salesman selling a good line of paintbrushes and other brushes. "The bottom is knocked out of my line for

INFLUENZA? LA GRIPPE?

Foley's Honey and Tar is just what every sufferer of influenza or la grippe needs now. It covers the rough inflamed throat with a soothing healing coating, clears away the mucus, stops the tickling and coughing, eases the tightness and bronchial wheezing. Day and night keep

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

handy. It gives ease and comfort from the very first dose. Buy it now. Burkinshaw Drug Co., 418 Middlesex St.; Moody's, 301 Central St.

for table and Sick room

Jersey Ice Cream is a pure and nourishing food. Before freezing it is clarified and pasteurized.

Immediately after freezing it is wrapped in three hygienic coverings to prevent contamination.

And so it reaches your table or sick room 100% pure.

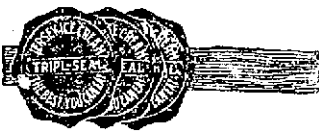
— ASK FOR —

JERSEY TRIPL-SEAL BRICKS

Your dealer will tell you how impossible it could be for infection of any sort to be carried in them.

Your doctor will tell you there is just the proper percentage of nourishing food value in ice cream for those suffering from grippe and it is so refreshing.

You will find that Jersey Ice Cream in Tripl-Seal Bricks makes a delicious and wholesome dessert.



These stores have it:

James J. Brown, 391 Broadway.
P. N. Brunelle Pharmacy, 33 East Merrimack St.
J. H. Coyle 298 Fayette St.
J. P. Cooney, 6 Davis Sq.
Dows' Drug Store, Bridge St.
Dows' Drug Store, Merrimack St.
W. H. Noonan, 305 Bridge St.
Opera House Pharmacy, Central St.
Pawtucket Pharmacy, 726 Moody St.
D. B. Smith Co., 46 Stevens St.
A. Thomasson, 557 Central St.
R. F. Webster, 401 Bridge St.
H. Willis, Chelmsford St.
Walter Jackson, 810 Central St.

JERSEY ICE CREAM



The Finest Topcoat

IN OUR LARGE STOCK

It is made from a beautiful rich oxford gray homespun fabric of the purest wool, good weight, soft but not spongy.

As benefits such fine material, it is quarter lined with heavy high grade silk which gives a luxurious touch to the whole garment. Cravenetted to shed water. These fine topcoats also in tan and heather green, \$30.00 and up to \$35.00

Knitted Top Coats

made by Society Brand. Cravenetted, skeleton lined, with silk yokes... \$30.00

Chesterfield Top Coats

for business or dress, serge lined or lined with silk, \$20.00 to \$25.00

A full line of Winter Overcoats is here in all the new styles and colors, \$20.00 and up to \$65.00

Putnam & Son Co.

166 CENTRAL ST.

representatives at Hoboken and in a short while learned that the Lowell soldier in question was still on this side of the Atlantic with his old unit and had not yet sailed for France. As soon as the wire brought this information to the Lowell office of the service, Secretary Pannzer got in touch with the soldier's mother by telephone and told her the glad news. And that evening at least one anxious mother blessed the organization which has stepped into the breach and declared its intention of bringing the soldier and the community together.

Scholarships to disabled officers and men who left their studies at universities or schools of university rank are to be granted by the Lord Kitchen National Memorial fund of England.

HIRAM C. BROWN

UNDERTAKER

—AND—

EMBALMER

Mass. and N. H. Licenses

Telephone 4394

14 LORING STREET



ERECT A MEMORIAL

To your departed ones and have us do the work. You'll be perfectly satisfied. Send for our catalogue of designs. Tel. 445.
Wm. H. Plaford, Designer and Manager
THE LOWELL MONUMENT CO.
1000 GORHAM STREET

6000 Germans Caught in a Trap French in Ghent, Huns Flee Brussels

British, French and Americans Drive Wedge Into German Defenses North of Oise

British Advance Six Miles on 30 Mile Front, East of Lille and Douai—Scores of Villages Liberated—Allies Occupy Entire Belgian Coast—140 American Planes in Big Bombing Raid

(By the Associated Press) German forces in Belgium still are retreating eastward toward a new defense line while the British, French and Americans southeast of Cambrai, are driving a wedge into the German defenses north of the Oise.

Ghent, 31 miles northwest of Brussels, the Belgian capital, is reported to have been reached by French cavalry. Reports received in Holland are that the Germans have begun to remove their troops from Brussels, evidence that the new defense line may be east of that city.

Huns Will Be Cut Off

All along the front in Belgium from the coast to east of Courtrai the Allies are driving a wedge into the German defenses north of the Oise.

Two Million American Soldiers Overseas Wilson Rejects Austria's Peace Offer

GRIPPE INCREASE WILSON SAYS NO 2 MILLION ACROSS OVER THE TOP

Big Jump in Number of Cases Reported at City Hall Today

Increase in Number of Deaths—Board of Health Issues Ban Statement

The general influenza ban is still on in Lowell and will continue so until Monday, at least, for the board of health took no action to the contrary at its meeting this noon.

The following opinion, representing the unanimous feeling of the members of the board, was passed at the meeting and sums up concisely just what the attitude of the body is at the present time in regard to the prevailing epidemic.

"After careful consideration of the Continued on Page 5—First Section

Pres. Wilson Rejects Austria's Offer to Conclude Armistice and Negotiate Peace

Merc Autonomy for Austria's Subject Nationalities no Longer Acceptable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson has rejected the Austro-Hungarian government's offer to conclude an armistice and negotiate peace on principles enunciated by him, and has given notice that more autonomy for Austria's subject nationalities is no longer acceptable; that they must have liberty.

President Wilson's reply to the Austrian note was read in the house and applauded vigorously by the 50 members who were in their seats.

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The Hindenburg defense system is now entirely behind the allied advance and Marshal Foch is continuing his pressure without giving the enemy the slightest opportunity for a respite.

General March did not attempt to analyze the military situation on the western front as a whole or to point out objectives of the various attacks. He called attention to the fact that the German retirement started last week on a 50 mile sector between the Oise and the Argonne, had spread during the week until it affected all except 15 miles of the 250 front from the coast to the Meuse.

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GERMAN REPLY

Will Not Be Completed and Dispatched for Several Days, Says Report

Hint Answer Will Deny Wilson's Accusations of German Cruelties

BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 18.—The German reply to President Wilson will not be completed and dispatched for several days, according to the latest Berlin advices. It is expected that the Reichstag will be summoned to meet on Tuesday.

GERMAN REPLY WILL DENY U. S. CHARGES

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—Germany's reply to Pres. Wilson, it is said by the Politikon will deny the president's accusation of German cruelties and declare the submarine warfare cannot Continued on Page 5—First Section

ALL DAY AND EVENING

TODAY

Middlesex Trust Co

MERRIMACK-PALMER STS.

Will Receive Subscriptions for

LIBERTY BONDS

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS is the last day's stunt. Go to it as depended upon Lowell's \$7,000,000. Over the goal we go TODAY—The day we make Glory if the entire \$6,000,000,000 loan for Lowell—The day we land the wallop that ends all that's Prussian, Amen.

BUY BONDS—BUY OF US—BUY ANYWHERE BUY!

Old Age

"To know how to grow old is the masterwork of wisdom and one of the most difficult chapters in the great art of living."—Amiel.

Let us avoid even the appearance of age. Sound teeth well kept are a means to health, youth—and appearance.

DR. A. J. GAGNON

109-466 Merrimack Street

EXAM FOR ENTRANCE TO

NAVAL ACADEMY

Eighteen young men from Lowell and surrounding towns took part in a competitive examination under the auspices of the civil service commission in the councilmanic chamber at city hall this morning for entrance to the U. S. Naval academy at Annapolis, Md. The examination was conducted at the request of Congressman John Jacob Rogers so that he might ascertain the young men best fitted to take later examinations to the academy as representatives of the fifth congressional district.

The examiners were Timothy J. Sullivan and Henry L. Thomas of the local postoffice.

The following young men took the examination this morning:

William P. Walsh, Hudson; Michael Finnegan, North Billerica; James G. McKinley, Lowell; Richard Swan Baron, Lowell; Patrick Mullane, Lowell; Edward J. Sheldon, Lowell; Francis L. Saunders, Lowell; Dow Hamilton, Andover; John S. Keating, Woburn; Paul A. G. Turcotte, Lowell; Paul M. O'Dowd, Lowell; Raymond J. Crowley, Dracut; George A. Leahy, Jr., Lowell; Daniel J. Martin, Lowell; Charles E. McCarty, Lowell; Alexander Watson, Harvard; Fisher H. Pearson, Jr., Lowell; Arthur D. Cooke, Reading.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION

WILL BE OPEN TODAY for Bond Subscriptions, from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

BUY YOUR BOND TODAY

Last chance to have your name put on our "Honor Roll."

Have Your Furs Remodelled in Up to Date Style

THE FUR STORE

64 MERRIMACK STREET

Third door from Central.

NEW ADVANCES

British Troops Enter Town

of Eecloo—6000 Huns Shut In Against Frontier

Allied Forces Have Captured

Whole of Belgian Coast—Hun Ships Shot to Pieces

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—British troops have entered the Belgian town of Eecloo, according to a despatch from St. Louis to the Telegraph. Six thousand Germans have been shut up against the Dutch frontier.

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN

Belgium, Oct. 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—(Afternoon)—The towns of Chereng, Hasmey, Vred and Castelet have been captured by the allied forces.

The entire British and Belgian front still was going forward this morning. The Belgians were gaining steadily and the British in the north, advancing in the face of considerable opposition, occupy the Herseaux-Mouseron railway, to the east and north of the Continued on Page 5—First Section

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., of THE LOWELL SUN

Published daily except Sunday, at Lowell, Mass., required by the Act of August 26, 1912.

Publisher, John H. Harrington; Editor, John H. Harrington; Managing Editor, Edward J. Gallagher; Business Manager, Martin H. Reidy.

Owner, JOHN H. HARRINGTON.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement 18,575

MARTIN H. REIDY, Bus. Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this nineteenth day of October, 1918.

(SEAL) FRANK GOLDMAN, Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 14, 1919.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION

WILL BE OPEN TODAY for Bond Subscriptions, from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

BUY YOUR BOND TODAY

Last chance to have your name put on our "Honor Roll."

Have Your Furs Remodelled in Up to Date Style

THE FUR STORE

64 MERRIMACK STREET

Third door from Central.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Bonds of All Denominations Ready for Delivery

LOWELL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

18 Shattuck Street

Bank will be open Saturday, Oct. 19, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

EARTHQUAKE TREMORS

Recorded on Seismograph at St. Louis University Last Night—1800 Miles Away.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Earthquake tremors were recorded on the seismograph at the St. Louis university last night from 10:28 to 11:05 p. m. The distance was estimated at 1800 miles almost due south.

HUN ANSWER HELD UP AT LAST MOMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Diplomatic dispatches today based on advices from Berlin through Basel, say Germany's response to President Wilson's note was held up at the last moment after a five hour session of the war cabinet Tuesday, with all the military leaders present and after the semi-official newspapers had announced that the reply would be sent immediately. It was learned, the dispatches declare, that the questions involved were so serious and the conditions in Germany so disquieting, that the imperial government wished to take further deliberations before a final decision.

AMERICAN HOBOS HAVE SERVICE FLAG

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A service flag for American hoboes will be raised in the Bowery, near Manhattan bridge, with "appropriate ceremonies" next Monday, according to Jeff Davis, known as the king of the hoboes. He claims that out of a membership of 507,538 in the itinerant workers' union, 30,000 hoboes are with the American army and navy. A single gold star will appear in the center of the flag.

BOLSHEVIK FORCES ARE SURROUNDED

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—The Don Cossack volunteer army and other detachments have surrounded the Bolshevik forces in the northern Caucasus, says a despatch from Kiev. The retreat of the Bolsheviks to Astrakhan and Tzaritzyn has been cut off.

"UNSINKABLE" U. S. STEAMER SUNK

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The American steamship Lulu, equipped with buoyancy boxes and supposed to be unsinkable, has been sunk, according to word received here today in shipping circles. She was torpedoed by a submarine in the Atlantic.

MAYOR ANNOUNCES POLICE ASSIGNMENTS

Mayor Perry D. Thompson today announced his assignments of the recently appointed sergeants of the police department and resultant assignments of other members of the department. His Honor stated that the assignments were made on the basis of experience and clean records and are to go into effect this evening. Several more assignments are to be made within a few days.

The assignments announced today were the following: Sergt. Hugh Maguire to day duty; Sergt. Patrick J. Frawley from wagon officer to platoon 1, nights; Sergt. Peter P. McManmon from late night duty to night platoon 2; Sergt. Samuel J. Bigelow from night platoon 2 to assistant to Capt. Atkinson, nights; Sergt. Philip J. Dwyer and Sergt. George B. Palmer to the criminal bureau; Patrolman Matthew J. McCann from day route 24 to court officer; Patrolman Philip D. Murphy from route 22, night platoon 2, to wagon officer; Patrolman William H. Wilson from special duty to day route 24; Patrolman Thomas H. Hession from route 1, nights, to route 2, nights; Patrolman Joseph A. Clark from route 13, nights, to route 15, nights.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, OCT. 23

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The democratic state convention, twice postponed because of the prevalence of influenza, today was finally set for next Wednesday, October 23, at Worcester.

If you want quick returns, try a classified ad in The Sun, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Cash Government Installments Weekly Payments

This bank will be open Saturday, Oct. 19, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. to receive subscriptions.

MERRIMACK SAVINGS BANK IN LOWELL

INC. 1861

202 MERRIMACK ST.

HIGGINS BROS. UNDERTAKERS

Funeral chambers and all modern conveniences. A whole building is utilized for the business.

115 LAWRENCE ST. TEL. 1404

FARRELL & CONATON

PLUMBERS, STEAM, GAS AND WATER FITTERS

243 Dutton St. Telephone 1613

General March Announces

Number of American Soldiers Now Overseas

Notified Germans Have Evacuated Entire Belgian Coast up to Holland Boundary

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—More than two million American soldiers now have gone overseas. General March so informed members of the senate military committee today at their war department conference.

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LOWELL SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND OVER LOAN QUOTA AT NOON TODAY

American Hide & Leather Co. Subscribes \$22,000 and Its Employees \$20,000

Lowell had gone several hundred thousand dollars over her Fighting Fourth Liberty loan quota, according to reports received from the local banks at the noon hour today, when the city's total subscription stood at about \$7,000,000. The quota originally assigned here was \$7,000,000.

Today was the final day of the drive, but Lowell, and in fact, all Continued on Page 2, First Section.

If you want to reach the people who spend their money in Lowell advertise in The Sun, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

THE LOWELL MORRIS PLAN CO.

18 SHATTUCK STREET.

Open Today, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE LAST DAY

Subscriptions FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN close today.

Do Not Delay

And be sorry. Subscribe for as much as you can and then add a little more.

Remember

You are not giving this money away. Subscriptions received—

GOVERNMENT INSTALLMENT WEEKLY PAYMENT CASH

Merrimack River Savings Bank

417 MIDDLESEX STREET

Open Today, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE NEW AMERICAN HOUSE

THIS NEW AMERICAN HOUSE solicits your patronage of our dining room where we serve the best of food to be had. Bring your friends to the NEW AMERICAN; you will get home cooking of the best kind. Business men's lunch every day from 12 m. to 2 p. m. \$1.00. SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, \$1.00.

"On to Berlin"

Fourth Liberty Loan

City Institution for Savings

174 CENTRAL STREET

SEAMAN JAMES BROSAN
VISITS GAY PAREE

Seaman James Brosan, son of Capt. James Brosan of the local police department, who was on the U.S.S. Mt. Vernon when it was torpedoed by a German submarine on the coast of France some time ago, recently spent a furlough in Paris and has written a very interesting letter concerning his stay in the gay city to his father. The young man is enjoying the best of health and wishes to be remembered to his Lowell friends.

The letter reads as follows:

Dear Father: I haven't received any mail from you since that letter dated Sept. 15, but I have some spare time



SEAMAN JAMES BROSAN

and will write to let you know I haven't forgotten you. I just arrived this morning from a four days' leave in Paris. At first I wasn't going, but I missed out going to London last winter and I did want to let this chance to see Paris slip by after all I heard from the fellows who went there. I had a wonderful time. The day after I arrived I went around with some fellows from the ship, but I lost them and later met an army truck driver. They were both very nice fellows and I was very much interested in them. I told him I came from Lowell and he informed me there were Lowell boys at the hotel and he directed me how to get there. I went up and found a fellow who used to live in Pleasant street and whose father had been a policeman. He showed me the picture of health and they said they felt fine. They looked it anyway. These two fellows are truck drivers and they had just arrived in Paris that morning with a broken down truck.

At the same place I met two more Lowell fellows, one of whom I hit with a wrench in the recent big drive. He lived in John street. The other fellow lived at Davis square. I didn't know them, but they were both very nice fellows and I was very much interested in them. I told him I came from Lowell and he informed me there were Lowell boys at the hotel and he directed me how to get there. I went up and found a fellow who used to live in Pleasant street and whose father had been a policeman. He showed me the picture of health and they said they felt fine. They looked it anyway. These two fellows are truck drivers and they had just arrived in Paris that morning with a broken down truck.

Another sailor and I rode around Paris in an automobile truck and at night we slept at the same hotel. The next morning the soldiers left for the front and we left with them. It was not anywhere near the front line trenches, but it was a good way from Paris. There were five soldiers and a sailor besides myself and, believe me, it was a nice party. I went through places that used to be towns, but now are nothing but piles of stone and cement. I saw trench dugouts, barbed wire entanglements and everything in that line that is being used in this war. I went up where these fellows were building a home, and that is the best building in the town. I guess at one time it was a fine home for someone, but there is no roof on the building now.

I went down by a well known river and saw some machine gun nests.

Over the Top

Continued

Middlesex county, did not wait until the eleventh hour before doing its duty. Last evening enough had been reported to show the entire district over the top, and the achievement was emphasized by continual subscriptions today.

Despite the handicap of a gripple epidemic and the corollary dearth of Liberty loan meetings, together with the peace talk that has been propagated within the past few weeks, Lowell stuck manfully to her course and responded gratifyingly to the call of the government.

It was announced this afternoon that the American Hide & Leather Co. had subscribed \$22,000 as a corporation and its employees subscribed \$20,000.

This afternoon the city's honor flag was hoisted at the junction of Central and Merrimack streets as a symbol of the patriotism of some 20,000 Lowell subscribers to the latest issue of the government securities.

Chairman's Statement

When it became known that Lowell and the rest of the northern Middlesex district had gone over the top, Chairman Robert F. Marden said that the success of the drive was due wholly to the banks and the people of the community. The industries also came in for congratulation as well as the several hundred campaign workers both in Lowell and the surrounding towns who have given of their time without stint.

Large Subscribers

Some of the large subscriptions which were reported to the loan committee last evening and which helped to send Lowell over her quota included the following:

Harvard Brewing Co.	\$200,000
Lowell Electric Light Corp.	50,000
Lowell Savings Bank	50,000
American Woolen Co.	50,000
Appleton Co. Employees	45,000
Lowell Cotton Mills Employees	25,000
Merrimack River Savings Bank	25,000
Hamilton Mfg. Co. Employees	25,000
Merrimack Wool Co. Employees	20,000
Ray State Cotton Corp.	15,000
Scannell Buggy Works	15,000
Ray State Cotton Corp. Employees	10,000
Stony Brook Carbonizing Co.	10,000
Telephone Bldg. Operators	5,000
John C. Meyer Co.	5,000
Thomas F. Kelley	5,000
W. H. Zwick	5,000
Samuel Orbach	5,000
Patrick F. Cox	5,000
Rose D. Conway	5,000
John C. O'Connell	5,000
Amelia C. O'Connell	5,000
John F. McCoy	5,000
Cornellius J. Daly	5,000
W. H. Kelley	5,000
Mineral Soap Mfg. Co.	1,000

saw what the American soldiers had to put up with. We met some French people who were coming back looking for the houses, but no traces of them had been left. If I had had three days longer I would have gone into the trenches. I will now close with love to all and remember me to all my friends.

Your loving son, JIM.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN
THE POLICE COURT

Balibina Raczka, a young woman still in her teens, mother of a 19-day-old baby, was arraigned before Judge Enright at this morning's session of the police court on a charge of polygamy, while Joseph A. Barry was brought in on a statutory offense in connection with the same case. Both entered a plea of not guilty, but after hearing the evidence the court found the evidence held both for the superior court.

Stanislav Pietrzyk, husband No. 1 of the woman defendant, testified that he was married to Balibina Nov. 12, 1917, at Fall River. He said his wife left him last March and he later saw her at Peterboro, N. H., where she was living with Barry.

Carl Anderson, a police officer from West Peterboro, testified to knowing the couple in Peterboro. He said before Barry married the woman he warned him that she had another husband and told him it would be better for him to investigate. He said the couple were married in Peterboro, June 11, 1918.

Barry, testifying in his own behalf, denied any knowledge of the woman's first marriage when he married her. He said after the ceremony had been performed he was informed that she was divorced and he questioned her on that subject, and she admitted having been married before, but stated she had her divorce.

Joseph Thierie and Miss Virginia Pratt were brought in on a complaint charging lewd and lascivious cohabitation and after admitting their guilt they were fined \$75 each. Antonio J. Branchio was arraigned on a similar offense and after hearing the evidence in the case to wit that the young man came to the city with a girl, several months ago with the understanding that he would marry the girl, the court asked him why he would marry the girl and his reply being in the negative, he was sentenced to six months in jail.

Joseph Boucher and Edward H. Carroll for disturbing the peace, were fined \$5 each. John H. Wells, charged with the larceny of copper wire from the Lowell telephone office, was arraigned on a charge of drunkenness and was sentenced to the state farm; Charles Farrow, cause continued till Monday; John Murphy, 10 days in jail; Charles P. Rogers, suspended sentence to the state farm and Joseph Lapointe, 1 month in jail. The latter appealed.

Berlin Jeweler now has world-famous gold silver service stolen from Czar Nicholas' palace.

Of the men now sitting in the United States senate 26 have served as governors of their respective states.

Ladies' garment workers in New York City have been granted a 20 per cent. increase in pay.

Grippe Increase

Continued

health survey of the city, which includes a report of practically every home in the city of Lowell, and after a very careful investigation of the daily reports of new cases of influenza and pneumonia, and deaths from the same, it is the unanimous opinion of the board of health that it would be unwise and dangerous to the public health to make any change regarding the holding of public gatherings. The public should realize that influenza is one of those diseases which is under the control of extreme importance that no exception be made and that schools, soda fountains, saloons, pool rooms, coffee houses, bowling alleys, theatres, moving picture houses, stores and churches, together with all public gatherings, either in or out of doors should not be permitted, until further notice.

The board is in daily session, and as soon as conditions warrant, the ban will be lifted at once.

"PERRE BRUNELLE, M.D.
"THOMAS F. CARROLL, M.D.
"JOHN E. DRURY."

Increase Today

There was a considerable increase in the number of new cases of influenza reported at the board of health office today. At the noon hour 140 cases had been recorded which was 42 more than the total number reported all day yesterday, 98. At noon yesterday only 62 cases had been reported in comparison with 84 the day before. The total number of cases reported to date is 8065, three deaths were reported today, bringing the total to 278.

Besides the formal passage of the vote referred to above, the only other business transacted by the board was the acceptance of the daily report from the isolation hospital. There are at present 55 patients at the hospital, there have been six admissions yesterday, which is the lowest since the epidemic became prevalent; three patients were discharged and there were three deaths.

Dr. C. R. Eskey, the federal health officer in charge of the hospital, was reported sick yesterday, was much better today, although still confined to his room.

Still Shut Tight

This morning's statement of the board of health means that the city is still shut up tight and the restrictions have not been relaxed an inch. The schools, theatres, saloons, soda fountains etc. will not open Monday and the statement of the board is pretty explicit as to its stand on the church opening question tomorrow. The board has virtually said that churches should not open, and it is expected that the majority will live up to this request. Most of the Protestant churches have announced that they will suspend services and Rev. Leon Lamotte, O. M. I., pastor of Notre Dame de Lourdes church, made a definite statement this afternoon that his church will hold no services tomorrow.

Quiet This Evening

Business downtown will be virtually suspended this evening as the report of the board of health that all stores excepting drug stores and those selling food close at 8:30 is still in force. There was a noticeable increase in shopping downtown this afternoon in comparison with other Saturday afternoons. The rigidity of the gripple situation will be softened somewhat by the fact that the ban on gasoline has been lifted and people who own machines will be allowed to use them to the limit tomorrow.



GEN. E. GUGLIEMOTTI

Military attaché to the United States and map showing how double drive into Austria which he proposes would be undertaken.

URGES BIG DOUBLE
DRIVE INTO AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—The psychological moment has arrived for a great double allied drive against Austria, in the opinion of General Emilio Gugliemotti, military attaché of the Italian embassy in Washington. Only one eventually could be permitted to delay this offensive, he believes, that is a German retreat on a grand scale from Belgium and northern France.

The general told me in an interview today that he has always believed that Germany can best be

crushed by first crushing her allies and attacking her from the rear. "She has lost Bulgaria," he said. "Now the thing to do is to take Turkey from her; then Austria, leaving the Kaiser to fight alone."

"This can be accomplished by smashing Austria from the south-west and the southeast simultaneously; by a drive from the Piave towards Trieste and Laibach and an advance through Serbia and Albania into Bosnia and Herzegovina at the same time."

"Of course, all our operations are in the hands of Generalissimo. Italy, and it is for him alone to decide. But it is well within the range of possibility to expect an Italian offensive before winter—providing the Italian front is reinforced with a sufficient number of reserves."

"We may believe that peace is coming inside of two months, but we must continue our preparation as if we knew that the war is to last two years longer."

"A winter campaign against Austria is very possible in Venetia; it is not possible in the Alps. Our task would be to strike through the plains of Venice at Laibach, which is the key to the invasion of Austria. At the same time we must hold them in the Trentino mountains as we have held them for four years, to prevent a flanking movement."

"The success of a campaign in Albania largely depends on the roads Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the chapel of James F. O'Donnell & Sons. Prayers at the grave. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

DOUGLAS—Died in this city Oct. 17 at the Lowell General Hospital, Mrs. Anne J. Douglas, aged 49 years, 10 months, 17 days. Private funeral services will be held from the home of her sister, Mrs. L. L. Douglas, 130 W. Grand street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

GRONKOWSKI—The funeral of Mrs. Annie Gronkowski will take place Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock from her late home, 105 Chapel street. Burial will be in the West Hill cemetery in charge of Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

FINNEGAN—The funeral of Florence J. Finnegan will take place from her late home, 30 Andrews street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial in the chapel of James F. O'Donnell & Sons. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

BROWN—Died Oct. 15th, at the Lowell General Hospital, Mrs. Alice Ray Brown, aged 44 years. Strictly private funeral services will be held from the home of her husband, Edward Chapman, 17 First street on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial in the Edison cemetery. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

CHAPMAN—Died today, in Lowell, at Emergency Hospital, Mrs. Sorellet A. Chapman, aged 28 years, 4 months. Besides her husband, Edward Chapman, she is survived by two children, John F. and Earl Edward Chapman. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Aker and five sisters, Mrs. Flora B. Sanford, Mrs. Margaret F. Shaw, Mrs. Mary E. Aker, Mrs. M. A. Aker, B. Singleton and Miss Marion C. Aker, one brother, William A. Aker, private funeral services will be held from the home of her parents, 17 First street on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial in the Edison cemetery. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

McMASTER—Died in this city Oct. 17, at his home, 220 Lincoln street, Robert D. Mitchell, aged 37 years, 11 months. Private funeral services will be held from his home, 220 Lincoln street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

McMASTER—Died in this city Oct. 19, at his home, 30 Rolfe street, Miss Margaret E. McMaster, aged 24 years, 11 months. Private funeral services will be held from the home, 30 Rolfe street, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral arrangements are in charge of Undertakers Young & Blake.

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the Austrians have built through the rough country. Before the war there were no roads in Albania. In that part of it we have occupied we have built a perfect system of roads. The question is whether the Austrians have done the same. If they have, we would drive them back and advance along their own roads through Montenegro and Bosnia.

Warm Welcome Waiting

"As is well known, the people of the oppressed Austrian-Slavic provinces would welcome us with open arms, and this would make our advance all the easier."

Gen. Gugliemotti, who left the trenches on the Carso 10 months ago to come to America as military representative of his country, laid stress on the fact that reserves must be brought into Italy from the western front for this move.

"Italy has given 4,000,000 men to the army," he said. "That is one-fourth of the population. It is as if the United States were to send over an army of 12,000,000 men. We can do no more, for our industries have been stripped. We are holding 17 Austrian divisions along the Piave. We are fighting also in Libya, in Macedonia, in Albania, and on the western front."

If the Germans should be able to stop us in France and the situation there should become stabilized, then I believe the time will come to shift reserves to Italy and smash Austria."

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CZECH REPUBLIC

Declaration of Independence
of Czecho-Slovak Nation
Declared by Council
Renounce Loyalty to Austria
—Denounce the Hapsburgs
and Hohenzollerns

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation was declared formally yesterday by the Czecho-Slovak national council recognized by the United States and the entente allies as a belligerent de facto government. The declaration, renouncing allegiance to the Hapsburg dynasty and announcing principles for a foundation of a republic was issued in Paris and a copy was handed to Pres. Wilson by J. Cisar of the council's staff in Washington. The document is signed by Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the council, as premier and minister of finance, and by other officers of the provisional government. It says in part:

"Declaration of Independence of the Czecho-Slovak nation by its provisional government."

"At this grave moment, when the Hohenzollerns are offering peace in order to stop the victorious advance of the allied armies and to prevent the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and Turkey and when the Hapsburgs are promising the federalization of the empire and autonomy to the dissatisfied nationalities, committed to their rule we, the Czecho-Slovak national council, recognized by the allied and American governments as the provisional government of the Czecho-Slovak state and nation, in complete accord with the declaration of the Czech deputies in Prague on Jan. 6, 1918, and realizing that federalization and still more, autonomy, mean nothing under a Hapsburg dynasty, do hereby make and declare this our declaration of independence."

"We do this because of our belief that no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty they do not recognize and because of our knowledge and firm conviction that our nation cannot freely develop in a Hapsburg mock federation which is only a new

form of the denationalizing oppression under which we have suffered for the past 300 years. We consider freedom to be the first pre-requisite for federalization and believe that the free nations of central and eastern Europe may easily federate should they find it necessary."

"The world knows the history of our struggle against the Hapsburg oppression, intensified and systematized by the Austro-Hungarian dualistic compromise of 1867. This dualism is only a shameless organization of brute force and exploitation of the majority by the minority; it is a political conspiracy of the Germans and Magyars against our own as well as the other Slav and Latin nations of the monarchy."

"We cannot and will not continue to live under the direct or indirect rule of the violators of Belgium, France and Serbia, the would-be murderers of Russia and Rumania, the murderers of tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers of our blood, and the accomplices of numberless unspeakable crimes committed in this war against humanity by the two degenerate and irresponsible dynasties. We will not remain a part of a state which has no justification for existence and which, refusing to accept the fundamental principles of modern world organization, remains only an artificial and immoral political structure, hindering every movement toward democratic and social progress. The Hapsburg dynasty, weighed down by a huge inheritance of terror and crime, is a perpetual menace to the peace of the world, and we deem it our duty toward humanity and civilization to aid in bringing about its defeat and destruction."

"We reject the sacrilegious assertion that the power of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns is of divine origin; we refuse to recognize the divine right of kings. Our nation elected the Hapsburgs to the throne of Bohemia of its own free will and by the same right deposes them."

"We hereby declare the Hapsburg dynasty unworthy of leading our nation and deny all of their claims to rule in the Czecho-Slovak land, which we here and now declare shall henceforth be a free and independent people and nation."

"We accept and shall adhere to the ideals of modern democracy as they have been the ideals of our nation for centuries. We accept the American principles as laid down by President Wilson; the principles of liberated mankind—of the actual equality of nations—and of governments deriving all their just power from the consent of the governed."

"We, the nation of Comenius, cannot but accept these principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence, the principles of Lincoln and of the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen. For these principles our nation shed its blood in the memorable Hussite wars 500 years ago for these same principles; beside her allies our nation is shedding its blood today in Russia, Italy and France."

"We shall outline only the main principles of the constitution of the Czecho-Slovak nation, the final decision as to the constitution itself falls to the legally chosen representatives of the liberated and united people."

"The Czecho-Slovak state shall be a republic. In constant endeavor for progress, it will guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion and science, literature and art, speech, the press and the right of assembly and petition. The churches shall be separated from the state. Our democracy shall rest on universal suffrage; women shall be placed on an equal footing with men, politically, social and culturally. The rights of the minority shall be safeguarded by proportional representation; national minorities shall enjoy equal rights. The government shall be parliamentary in form and shall recognize the principles of initiative and referendum. The standing army will be replaced by militia."

"The Czecho-Slovak nation will carry out far-reaching social and economic reforms; the large estates will be reformed for home colonization; patents of nobility will be abolished. Our nation will assume its part of the Austro-Hungarian pre-war public debt—the debts for this war we leave to those who incurred them."

"In its foreign policy the Czecho-Slovak nation will accept its full share of responsibility in the reorganization of eastern Europe. It accepts fully the democratic and social principles of nationality and subscribes to the doctrine that all covenants and treaties shall be entered into openly and frankly without secret diplomacy."

"Our constitution shall provide an efficient, national and just government, which will exclude all special privileges and prohibit class legislation."

"Democracy has defeated theocratic autocracy. Militarism is overcome—democracy is victorious—on the basis of democracy mankind will be reorganized. The forces of darkness have served the victory of light—the longest-for age of humanity is dawning."

"We believe in democracy—we believe in liberty—and liberty evermore."

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"The Czecho-Slovak state shall be a republic. In constant endeavor for progress, it will guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion and science, literature and art, speech, the press and the right of assembly and petition. The churches shall be separated from the state. Our democracy shall rest on universal suffrage; women shall be placed on an equal footing with men, politically, social and culturally. The rights of the minority shall be safeguarded by proportional representation; national minorities shall enjoy equal rights. The government shall be parliamentary in form and shall recognize the principles of initiative and referendum. The standing army will be replaced by militia."

"The Czecho-Slovak nation will carry out far-reaching social and economic reforms; the large estates will be reformed for home colonization; patents of nobility will be abolished. Our nation will assume its part of the Austro-Hungarian pre-war public debt—the debts for this war we leave to those who incurred them."

"In its foreign policy the Czecho-Slovak nation will accept its full share of responsibility in the reorganization of eastern Europe. It accepts fully the democratic and social principles of nationality and subscribes to the doctrine that all covenants and treaties shall be entered into openly and frankly without secret diplomacy."

"Our constitution shall provide an efficient, national and just government, which will exclude all special privileges and prohibit class legislation."

"Democracy has defeated theocratic autocracy. Militarism is overcome—democracy is victorious—on the basis of democracy mankind will be reorganized. The forces of darkness have served the victory of light—the longest-for age of humanity is dawning."

"We believe in democracy—we believe in liberty—and liberty evermore."

"We, the nation of Comenius, cannot but accept these principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence, the principles of Lincoln and of the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen. For these principles our nation shed its blood in the memorable Hussite wars 500 years ago for these same principles; beside her allies our nation is shedding its blood today in Russia, Italy and France."

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"Our constitution shall provide an efficient, national and just government, which will exclude all special privileges and prohibit class legislation."

"Given in Paris on the 18th of October, 1918."

"PROFESSOR THOMAS G. MASARYK, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance."

"GEN. DR. MILEVR STEFANIK, Minister of National Defense."

"DR. EDWARD BENES, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Interior."

RESTRICTIONS ON SUGAR TO BE MORE RIGID

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Restrictions on the use of sugar will be even more rigid during November and December than at present in order that the needs of the fighting forces of the United States and allies may be supplied. The food administration announced last night that sugar allotments for household use will be held strictly to two pounds a person each month and that the supply for manufacturers of soft drinks, ice cream and confections will be reduced sharply.

For the manufacture of soft drinks, the amount to be supplied during November and December will be 25 per cent of the normal of the requirements or a cut of one-half from the amount used for such purpose since July. Ice cream manufacturers will come under the same restrictions receiving only one-fourth the amount normally required.

Practically all manufacturers of beverage syrups, chewing gum, chocolate, cocoa, malted milk, table syrups and molasses, soda water and artificial lemonade will be cut to 50 per cent of the average monthly use from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918, and the year 1919 combined.

Candy and chocolate manufacturers have been instructed by the food administration to give preference to orders from the army, navy, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus and Salvation army.

Except for shipment overseas, sugar for these orders must come from the manufacturers' regular allotments.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

At the last regular meeting of the members of the Trades and Labor council it was voted to purchase \$200 worth of Liberty bonds, making a total of \$500 purchased during this last drive. The meeting was presided over by Prof. Francis A. Warnock and routine business was transacted.

GOULED CONVICTED OF ARMY COAT FRAUDS

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Felix Gouled, an army contractor, was last night found guilty in the federal court of conspiring to defraud the government of income taxes on profits made in manufacturing army raincoats. David Podell, a lawyer, indicted with Gouled, was acquitted.

Gouled was convicted chiefly by the testimony of Capt. Aubrey Vaughan of the quartermaster department, who was indicted with Gouled and Podell, and who pleaded guilty. Capt. Vaughan testified that Gouled had given him \$1000 in cash, a wrist watch and a fur robe, and had promised him a position after the war in a Swiss embroidery factory at a salary of \$15,000 a year.

The indictment against Gouled charged he engaged in procuring contracts for army raincoats for manufacturers not satisfactory to the quartermaster department through use of a "slush fund" collected from the manufacturers to be used for bribing army officers.

An attempt to conceal this fund, amounting to 5 percent of the profits of the manufacturers was made by Gouled and a raincoat manufacturer, to evade the income tax, in a consultation with Atty. Podell, the indictment charged. Gouled was released under continuance of his \$20,000 bond until Tuesday.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN GRIPPE FIGHT

"If all the cards collected by the teachers were thrown into the furnace, we should still feel that a great work had been accomplished during the past few days, in the canvass of the city," was the statement made this morning by A. D. Mack, who is in charge of the statistical work. Practically all of the reports have been turned in at the high school annex, but they have not been tabulated and the total number of families visited during this house to house canvass will not be available until the first of next week. There are many instances of "no response call" which will be dealt with on Monday, when the teachers will endeavor to complete the reports. Eighty-five emergency calls have come through the reports, which have been turned over to the board of health. These emergency calls have all been cases of influenza or of pneumonia, and a large majority were cases where there was no doctor and no nurse in attendance. These calls are turned over by the board of health to the proper agencies for the handling of same, and in many cases where living conditions are deplorable, it has been necessary that immediate action be taken, thus saving the lives of many people. One emergency call reveals a state of affairs in one household where the father and mother and three children were sick, without a doctor in attendance. In another congested district there was a block where three or four families and about all of them were ill.

Miss Cotter, who is securing valuable data from the reports, for the Social Service league, says that the new lodging house law makes it possible for much to be done toward relieving sanitary conditions, and new and more stringent laws in regard to child welfare are advantageous under the present conditions, as it is possible to remove the children from surroundings that are such as to constitute cases of neglect. She feels that the laws along these two lines are adequate, but that something must be done to brace up the restrictions in regard to sanitary conditions in tenement property.

Freddie Prinz, 13 years old and weighing 73 pounds, was the first parcel post package received at Versailles, Ind., aboard the new Cincinnati-Versailles automobile mail-truck. The address tag hanging from his button-hole was plastered with 78 cents worth of postage stamps.

SHELLED BY SUB

American Transport Escapes
After Two Hour Running
Fight off Coast
Eight of Crew of Amphion Wounded, Two Fatally—
Now at Atlantic Port

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 19.—The homeward-bound army transport, Amphion, had a two hours' running fight with a German submarine 300 miles off the Atlantic coast last Saturday morning, in which eight men on the American ship were wounded, two fatally.

The transport arrived here yesterday and reported that so far as those aboard could determine, the submarine was not badly damaged, if at all.

The first shots carried away the Amphion's wireless and she was unable to call for help. The naval gun crew replied to the enemy shots and the transport crowded on all steam, daily drawing away from the submarine. The transport's superstructure was riddled with shells and shrapnel.

The Amphion formerly was the North-German Lloyd liner Koln and is of 1499 gross tons and has a speed of 12½ knots an hour. She was seized at Boston when this country entered the war, and after being repaired by the shipping board was turned over to the army as a transport.

After running away from the submarine, the Amphion put into an island port, where the more severely wounded were landed. On her arrival here the transport went to a shipyard for repairs.

Names of the wounded men were not given out here. Most of them were said to have been members of the gun crews.

THEATRICAL MAN PLEADS AGAINST CLOSING BAN

Following the board of health meeting at city hall yesterday, Thomas D. Soriero, general manager of the chain of theatres of which the Strand Theatre of Lowell is an important link, issued this statement concerning the closing ban on Lowell theatres with particular reference to his own playhouse:

"In coming to Lowell to discuss this matter I have no idea whatever of detailing to the local authorities. My sole intention is to co-operate and in doing so perhaps to volunteer certain facts which have governed the epidemic as it relates to the theatres in Boston and other large cities of New England."

"I may also say that I have first information of the situation in New York where the epidemic as you know has been quite prevalent."

"Let us take New York as an example and point out the method that has been adopted there. Notwithstanding the severity of influenza and the enormous population with the constant congestion of crowds in the multifarious subways, street car crushes and the like, the board of health has not deemed it necessary to close any of the theatres, churches or schools."

"In Boston we have acted differently, and for three weeks the ban has been on places of amusement, churches and schools. Both there and in every other city and town, I believe in New England outside of Lowell, this ban has been lifted."

"Why is it necessary for Lowell arbitrarily to make its own precedent considering that the epidemic is subsiding here as elsewhere and in about the same degree?"

"I simply ask for information and am willing to abide by the common sense of the people of Lowell. I will go further and say to the board of health of Lowell that I, as general manager of the Strand Theatre, am prepared to do here precisely as is done in New York by the health authorities to insure the safety of the public by having placards distributed and put up and placed so prominently before the public that 'he who runs may read.' These should direct the people in reference to the necessary and proper precautions in coughing and sneezing and forbidding spitting absolutely in public places."

"Another thing as was very well put by the Federation of Churches here in their argument in favor of opening the churches tomorrow, is to advise all those who have the slightest grounds for apprehension of the disease to remain away. The same rule should apply to the theatres."

"I need scarcely say that the Strand Theatre, always alive to the necessity for the fullest ventilation and other safeguards for the health of the community, has provided a system of thorough sterilization. It has a plant which is unmistakably as good as any in this country and the air changed every two or three minutes, is as pure as that outside."

"The situation in Lowell as all agree is far better, so far as transportation is concerned, than in Boston. One reason of course is that we have the subways in Boston, where there is no sunlight. Another reason is that there are so many suburbs about Boston where the people have so much farther to ride to and from their place of pleasure or business. Why not suspend temporarily your transportation facilities as well as the theatres and allow the people to walk to business? The crowded street car is far more likely to spread the influenza than is any theatre."

"I realize fully that in speaking of conditions here I speak as an outsider, but nevertheless, I am speaking more in the public interest than in my private capacity as general manager of the Strand. Naturally I am desirous of opening as soon as possible, commensurate with the public health. In saying this I am sure I have the hearty sympathy of other business interests and the community at large, to whom the present closing ban is a positive hardship, not alone from the financial but also from every other standpoint. There are men employed at the Strand Theatre who are hit hard by this enforced idleness and whose daily bread has become a question of momentous importance. In mentioning



People who have suffered
acnities from skin troubles
get nights of peaceful sleep
and rest after using
Cadum Ointment

Much suffering from skin troubles may be avoided by the timely use of this wonderful remedy. It stops the itching at once and is very soothing and healing, wherever the skin is irritated or inflamed. Cadum Ointment is good for eczema, pimples, blotches, chafing, piles, rash, scabs, ringworm, cuts, insect bites, etc.

THIS FACT I DO SO NOT AS AN ARGUMENT, BUT PURELY AS A STATEMENT OF THE UNWARRANTED CIRCUMSTANCE AS IT EXISTS.

"I do not see any logical ground for the board of health of Lowell taking so exceptional a view as it has done in view of the fact, already stated, that it stands absolutely alone. According to your paper of yesterday Dr. Brunelle, replying to my resident manager, Mr. Sellman, states that the board of health in Boston has not yet lifted the ban. As a matter of fact the ban was lifted. Dr. Woodward, chairman of the Boston board of health, on Wednesday last, to take effect Sunday, tomorrow."

(Signed) THOMAS D. SORIERO.

YANKS IN TANKS LED BIG ASSAULT

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES EAST OF CAMBRAI, Friday, Oct. 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—Tanks manned by Americans trained in England, led the assault against the German forces entrenched on the eastern side of the Selle river, yesterday. They were faced by German marine divisions which put up a hard fight. According to latest reports the allies are still gaining ground against desperate resistance. At one point the Germans delivered a counter attack and momentarily gained ground, but the tanks passed over and beyond the high ground where the Germans were making their stand and quickly routed them out of their trenches.

American engineers, working under heavy machine gun fire, faced bridges across the river and then the American and British infantry men swept across. The tanks helped to keep down the enemy fire until the engineers had finished their work, and then went over with the infantry.

EVERY DOLLAR NEEDED TO PUT LOAN OVER THE TOP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—More than a billion dollars is needed to put the Fourth Liberty Loan over the top, and the nation has only until midnight tonight to subscribe.

NEW ENGLAND NAMES ON THE CASUALTY LIST

Killed in Action
 Lt. David Putnam, 47 Englewood ave.,
 Brookline, Mass.
 Ser. Parnellus Donais, 2 1/2 Len st.,
 Southbridge, Mass.
 Pr. Arthur Lavigne, 37 River st., San-
 ford, Fla.
 Pr. Edward J. McKenna, 1759 West-
 minister st., Providence, R. I.
 Pr. Geo. Smith, 1073 Douglas ave.,
 Providence, R. I.
 Pr. E. Thompson, 1073 Douglas ave.,
 Providence, R. I.

Died of Disease
 Fr. Chas. Rooks, 285 North Second st.,
 New Bedford, Mass.

Wounded Severely
 Cor. Wm. P. Monahan, 47 Norfolk st.,
 Canton, Mass.
 Wm. Thos. J. Ryan, 78 Tolles st.,
 Nashua, N. H.
 Fr. Thos. Bresnahan, Barrie Plains
 Mass.
 Fr. Peter Christie, 112 Southbridge st.,
 Worcester, Mass.
 Fr. Wm. W. Moss, 266 Neponset st.,
 Canton, Mass.
 Fr. Cyril J. Lurlyvere, 55 North st.,

Pr. Tony Picconelli, 440 Chapel st.,
New Haven, Conn.
Pr. Arthur L. Plant, North Oxford,
Mass.
Wounded (Degree Undetermined)
Pr. Elwood C. Atkinson, 5 Lord pl.,
Peabody, Mass.
Pr. Levi Castonguay, Island Pond, Vt.
Pr. John J. Connelley, New Bedford, Mass.

Pr. Frederick R. Peckey, 31 Huntington
st., Fall River, Mass.
Pr. Herman S. Fish, R.F.D. No. 2, Li-
tleton, N. H.
Pr. Max Fortune, 17 Lafayette st.,
Worcester, Mass.
Pr. Stephen Romano, 2 Whitman
court, Hartford, Conn.

Missing in Action
Gen. Frederick Max Dwyer, North :

Pr. Edw. A. Bates, Boston, Mass.
 Pr. Jos. Bourassa, 56 Portsmouth st.,
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Pr. Chas. Hislop, Jr., 98 So. Main st.,
 Manchester, N. H.
 Pr. Fred Munroe, 3 Countess st., Ta-
 verhill, Mass.
 Pr. Joel E. Parmenter, Acton, Mass.

Killed in Action
Lt. Albert E. Angler, 244 Bridge
ave., Allston, Mass.
Lt. Eugene Galligan, 34 Warren
Roxbury, Mass.
Pr. Albert L. Dyer, 418 Webster
Rockland, Mass.

Pr. Phillip J. Fay, 93 School st., Pa-
tucket, R. I.
Pr. Donat Giguere, 36 Gaulin a-
Woonsocket, R. I.
Pr. Arthur A. Lavalie, 28 Salem st.,
Ilem, Mass.
Pr. Leslie MacPherson, 58 Florence:

McIlrose, Mass.
 Pr. Raymond A. Walling, 85 Balmfo:
 ave., Danbury, Conn.
Wounded Severely
 Ser. Michael J. Fallon, 45 Emerson :
 Peabody, Mass.
 Cor. Henry J. Corrigan, 23 Varney :
 Salem, Mass.
 Cor. Henry I. Cotton, 49 Providence :
 W. Medford, Mass.
 Pr. Antoine Souza, 292 Mulberry :
 Fall River, Mass.
 Warler Arthur A. Prisco, 119 Orlea

St. East Boston, Mass.
 Pr. Eliza A. Skeels, 10 Milton, Vt.
 Cook Wilfred B. Pratt, 75 Frank
 St. Stonham, Mass.
 Pr. Ebenezer L. Cummings, 78 High
 Orange, Mass.
 Pr. Eugene Dubie, Chisholm, Me.
 Pr. Denmeick Farrisca, 197 Alpine,
 Madison, Mass.
 Pr. Enoch M. Johnson, 81 Bedford
 Quinby, Mass.
 Pr. Wm. A. L. King, 12 Kings cou-
 Buxton, Me.
 Pr. Jessu A. Whaley, Main st., Ea-
 Greenwich, R. I.
 Died From Accident and Other Cause
 Cor. Fred L. Dyer, Apponaug, R. I.
 Pr. Frederick J. Carey, 145 Saratoga-

Wounded Degree Undetermined
 Cor. John H. Lavery, 328 Albany ave.,
 Hartford, Conn.
 Cor. Carl H. Nelson, 603 Zion st., Hart-
 ford, Conn.
 Pr. Wm. J. Laporte, 37 Short st., Law-
 rence, Mass.

Died of Disease
 Pr. Charles W. Anderson, general de-

Missing in Action
Lt. Newton S. Gardiner, 40 Marlboro ave., Providence, R. I.
Mech. Thos. F. Conley, 168 Gold st. So. Boston, Mass.
Pr. Peter D. Ford, 73 Williams st.

Pr. Harry Lapin 47 Withington st.
Dorchester, Mass.
Pr. Geo. Sheehan, 31 Bright st., Bur-
lington, Vt.
Pr. Chas. Weisenbach, box 38, Monk-
ton, Vt.

AMERICA NEWS

The board of health of Billerica met yesterday and decided to remove the ban on public gatherings next Monday. Schools will reopen, and the normal life of the town will be resumed after three weeks of unusual quiet. But two new cases of influ-

Albert S. Bull has tendered his resignation as town clerk to the board of selectmen, as he has been ordered to report today at the Mass-

Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he will receive a training course in naval aviation, in which branch of the service he enlisted last July.

GRANITEVILLE NEWS

The epidemic has practically disappeared in the town of Graniteville, and as a result the Westford board of health, acting in conjunction with selectmen, has lifted the ban on churches, schools, etc. The schools

will resume sessions at the regular hour Monday morning, and all the churches will hold services on Sunday.

PROMOTED TO SERGEANT

Word has been received that Frederick A. Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs.

Richard Clarke of Congress street, has been promoted to sergeant with the ordnance detachment of the 20th Field Artillery in France. Sergt. Clarke is 25 years old and before enlisting was a popular employe of the tool room of the U. S. Cartridge Co.

Imported Olive Oil and Macaroni.
Full line of Fruits, Candles and
Tobacco.

Joe and Susie Carpenito
152-154 GORHAM ST.

Bright, Sears & Co.
Bankers and Brokers

WYMAN'S EXCHANGE
SECOND FLOOR

ALLIES HALT HUN BALL

Huns Cavalry Officers Were Celebrating "Peace" When Allies Entered Courtrai

ALLIED VICTORY OVER BOLSHIEV FORCES

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Allied forces have occupied Kadish, in the province of Archangel, and have advanced six miles south of that place, along the Archangel-Vologda railway, according to an official statement last night on operations in North Russia.

LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS HAVE CARD SYSTEM

While Worcester and other draft boards in this state have been waiting for, and have had their work hindered through not receiving filing cabinets and cards, the local boards here announce that they have received this equipment and find it aids their work wonderfully. This cabinet, including necessary cards for the follow-up or tickler system arrived in fine condition and was immediately put to a good use.

C. H. Hanson & Co., Inc., Auctioneers
61 Rock Street, Lowell, Mass. Phone 154-8748

REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26th, AT 3 P. M.
FOUR TWO-TENEMENT HOUSES, 21,820 FEET OF LAND AND LARGE BARN
BEST SALE OF THE YEAR

The property is situated on the SOUTHERLY SIDE OF WAUGH STREET between Wilder and Walker streets, just across from the Normal school. Take Broadway or Middlesex street car to Wilder street, one minute's walk to Waugh street.

NO. 44-46 WAUGH STREET—Two tenement, double house. Each tenement has bath and furnace heat, kitchen, dining room, living room, and four sleeping chambers. Large fireplace in dining and living room. Separate back and front doors.

NO. 40-42 WAUGH STREET—Two tenement double house, almost a duplicate of No. 44, with exception that there is furnace heat only in one tenement.

NO. 34 WAUGH STREET—Two and one-half story two tenement house. Each tenement has four sleeping rooms, bath, kitchen, dining room and living room.

NO. 32 WAUGH STREET—Two and one-half story two tenement house of six rooms each, with bath. A large barn and carriage shed is located directly in rear of this house.

This property is centrally located near the Lamson Co., Lowell Gas Light Co., Pilling Shoe Company, Daniel Gage Co., Lowell Weaving Co., Columbia Textile Co., and the Normal school, and the tenements are always rented.

NOW THEN—If you are looking for a home or if you want a good investment, then we earnestly request you to look this property over, and then attend the sale. Tenements are scarce, and there is very little property on the market. So here is your chance to become the owner of a first-class parcel of real estate that is never vacant.

TERMS OF SALE: Five hundred dollars must be deposited with the auctioneer as soon as the property is struck off. Arrangements can be made to carry a very liberal mortgage on the property, other terms to be announced at the sale.

Property open for inspection day of sale.

Make all inquiries at auctioneer's office.

C. H. HANSON & CO., Inc., for owner.

STILL ON THE RUN

Huns Forced to Make Conversion of Front Under Heavy Pressure of Allies

Ludendorff Swinging Back His Whole Right—Franco-Americans Sweep On

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Germans are still on the run. The victories of this week have obliged them to make a conversion of the front on which they are engaged, and that is a ticklish operation under the tremendous pressure to which they are being subjected.

General Ludendorff is swinging back his whole right, using as a pivot the plateau through which runs the canal from the Oise to the Somme, with the forests of Du Normal and Du Nouvion, as supports to his rear. He has concentrated all his available forces there, and notwithstanding the stout blows delivered by General Rawlinson and Debener, the pivot still holds.

The situation may thus be summed up as a race between the allies seeking to knock out this prop and the Germans trying to get back to the line of the Escaut, Ghent and Valenciennes without too much damage. They will attempt to make a stand on this line, in all probability as it is the shortest line available, but the odds seem to be against them.

King Albert's armies are pressing Ludendorff hard. He may be driven further and faster than his plans provide for, and in addition to that he has the task of finding troops to cover another weak spot—namely the Stenay gap the backbone to the Rhinefront, through Luxembourg, which is being tirelessly assaulted by General Gouraud and the Americans.

Notwithstanding all his efforts the German command has not been able to prevent his slow but sure Franco-American advance.

WOMEN MAY DRESS AS MEN IN NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 19.—Neither the law of God nor the law of man—at least in Nebraska—prevents women from wearing men's clothes when they are engaged in war work.

Atty. Gen. W. E. Reed ruled yesterday, that Gov. W. B. Lawrence of Nebraska, who wrote Gov. Keith Neville a letter saying the wearing of men's garments by women was against Bible doctrine and asking if it was contrary to state law. Gov. Neville put the question up to the state's legal adviser, and the opinion followed.

Police officers in Montreal are forbidden the Charlie Chaplin mustache.

Before taking your train home from Boston get The Sun at either newsstand in the North station.

STRIKING COPS FIRED

Nashua Commission Removes Eight and Accepts Resignation of Another

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 19.—The police commission today removed eight patrolmen, accepted the resignation of another and reduced a tenth member of the force to the rank of special officer.

The order was the outcome of the action of the men last month in refusing to continue at work because of the failure of the commission to meet with them for a conference on wage conditions. The members of the force had been granted an increase in pay for the understanding that their allowance for uniform and annual vacation with pay should be discontinued.

APPEAL FROM PERSHING

Success of Fourth Liberty Loan Means Much to Boys "Over There"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The war department last night made public the following cablegram from Gen. Pershing to Sec. McAdoo:

"The success of the Fourth Liberty Loan means much to the men of the American army who are engaged in the greatest battle of the war. The sacrifices our troops are daily making for the nation are adding glorious pages to her history. Occupying an important position on the battle front, they are forcing the barbarous enemy northward, step by step, in hand to hand encounters, and are resolved to continue until the crimes of our enemy shall be expiated.

"Standing firmly on this resolve, your sturdy sons fighting this war for freedom firmly expect the continued support of all Americans at home."

(Signed) "PERSHING"

NEW BOILERS ARRIVED TODAY AT CITY HALL

The joy of anticipation was prevalent in city hall this morning for the first of the two brand new 73-inch tubular boilers that are to heat the municipal building this winter, and presumably many winters to follow, was delivered in the yard in rear of city hall and work was started on its installation in the basement.

The Scannell boiler works delivered the big heater shortly before 10 o'clock and it took six sturdy hoists to haul it from the headquarters of the company.

It is predicted that the first boiler will not be actually put into position before Tuesday noon as the entrance to the basement is of a restricted character. The wall of the building has been broken away and everything is in readiness in the basement beneath. The fronts of the old boilers are to be used again as they are in good condition and these have already been set up to be arranged before the boiler can slide down into position, and workmen feel that it is to be a difficult job. The second boiler will probably be set in position by the end of next week, and then the connections will have to be made and formal tests given before heat will begin pouring through the municipal building.

SUN BREVITIES

Best printing. Tobin's Associate bldg.
A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk, very digestible.

When you have any real estate to sell, consult J. F. Donohoe, 223 Hildreth bldg. Telephone.

The meeting of the League of Catholic Women which was to be held Sunday, Oct. 20th, is postponed indefinitely. The pleasure of hearing Fr. Earls will be enjoyed by the members at some future date.

Lieut. Harold F. Putnam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Newell F. Putnam of 36 Marlborough street, is visiting his parents for a few days. He was recently commissioned at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and will return there Monday.

PLEDGES AND POSTERS FOR THE RETAIL GROCERS OF THE CITY

The local food commission states that they will continue to pledge and post notices for distribution among the retail grocers of the city. After signing a pledge the dealers will be entitled to display the following poster:

"This certifies that—has enlisted in the service of the nation, and as a dealer in the necessities of life pledges to abide by the rules and regulations of the United States food administration, to give all customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling the necessities at only a reasonable advance over cost, regardless of market conditions, to discourage and prevent hoarding and waste and to co-operate fully in the food conservation program, in order to save food for our people, our armies and those of the allied nations."

Lowell is not alone in this respect, as all cities throughout the country have received, or are expecting these posters, which will put the dealers officially on record as doing their best to back up the government.

COAL OFFICES CLOSED

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Carl E. Carlson, the establishments of the Lowell Retail Dealers association were closed for one hour during the time of the funeral this afternoon. The association, as well as the Lowell Terminal and the funeral and they sent floral offerings.

French have restored historic garden around Cardinal Mazarin's famous home, now part of Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.

TAKE RICH CITIES

British Sweep On After Taking Lille, and Occupy Roubaix and Turcoing

Brilliant Work by Belgian Airmen—Victors Showered With Kisses

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN BELGIUM, Friday, October 18.—(By The Associated Press)—Lille is fast being left behind by the advancing Fifth British army. In spite of German posts established north of Roubaix, and Turcoing, these rich manufacturing cities have been taken. The Germans blew up the bridges leading to Roubaix and left strong rear guards there, but these forces were sacrificed from the city and those near the coast hastened to escape.

Great Work by Belgian Airmen

Today has been fine and clear and the Belgian airmen have again come into their own. The Belgian sky has been literally full of them and they have worked great havoc and they have been dropping bombs on the enemy's lines and on the Dutch frontier.

More cannon have been brought up and all last night and today they have been pumping shells into the bottle neck through which the Germans are retreating. The number of Germans killed in this area since yesterday, is of course, undetermined, but from the amount of explosive projectiles, large and small, dropped on them, their losses must be tremendous. In addition, the French cavalry has been making dashes here and there, and has also taken its toll.

Huns Paying High Price

The German army is paying a high price for its attempt to retain its hold on the coveted coast of Belgium. German military commanders, being unable to win any victories, now seem to be in for a literature on an extensive scale.

Count von Waldersee of the 59th reserve infantry regiment wrote that he knew his regiment was going to be attacked and warned his men that the attack must be broken down. Incidentally the assault resulted in the smashing of that regiment.

Why Huns Asked Armistice

He ordered all auxiliary services to the assistance of the infantry in the line. "It needs all the support imaginable," he wrote. "It discloses some German ideas relative to the gaining of time in which to prepare defenses that may be valuable in view of Germany's efforts to secure an armistice or peace. 'Wherever defenses are of a temporary nature, they cannot be unknown to the enemy. They must if the enemy leaves insufficient time to be continuously in accordance with the principles laid down for defensive fighting.'"

"The enemy's great successes have strengthened his consciousness of the superiority," he frankly said. "The strength and condition of our troops cannot be known to him and there is no doubt that he possesses the means to overcome the difficulties which confront him."

Huns Know They Are Beaten

It would appear from many documents that the German army knows it has lost the war and is blue over the fact. German soldiers on the battlefield have shown unusual consideration for civilians. Notices in French and English have been found at Digne, indicating that they would not be moved east of that town. Of course the allied guns would not fire on towns known to be full of civilians. The Germans, knowing this, could use it to protect themselves.

Celebrate Over Deliverance

In many of the towns and localities where the allied troops have swept past celebrations over their deliverance from the Germans were carried on all day today by the people. In Lille, there were crowds on the streets, singing, cheering and throwing roses everywhere. The people have become so demonstrative in many places that they have interfered slightly with the work of the soldiers. Runners and dispatch-riders obliged to pass through Courtrai, for instance, have not been making as good time as usual.

This fact came to the knowledge of a British brigadier general, who ordered the despatch-riders brought before him. One blushing said that the

THE Thor Electric Washer

Saves Clothes, Time and Labor

The THOR Electric Washer will not only save you time and labor but your clothes will actually last longer because there is nothing in the Thor to wear out clothes.

Just connect the cord to any convenient light socket, turn on the current and the Thor goes to work.

Ask for free demonstration in your own home. Sold on easy monthly payments. Uses only 2c worth of Electricity per hour.

UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND THRIFT STAMPS

On Sale at the Cashier's Window

The LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

Highest Prices Paid

M. SCHANKMAN

175 Central St. Room 232

REPORT OF DEATHS

For the Week Ending Oct. 18, 1918

Oct. 17—Mary E. Kearns, 33, lob. pneumonia.

7—Nelle T. Conroy, 37, pneumonia.

8—Fred Eckardt, 33, influenza.

8—Walter J. Hennessey, 24, pneumonia.

9—John Zoukos, 10m, broncho-pneumonia.

John H. Linscott, 2, broncho-pneumonia.

Mary Adams, 68, broncho-pneumonia.

Udric Leboeuf, 57, lob. pneumonia.

Jean B. Archambault, 70, cirrhosis of liver.

Marie Napoliton, 36, ruptured appendix.

Warren H. Simmons, 26, broncho-pneumonia.

Cornelius F. Griffin, 31, broncho-pneumonia.

James Kiley, 67, senile dementia.

Francis Kelleher, 33, influenza.

John A. R. Labrecque, 24, lob. pneumonia.

Alfred Labelle, 9, influenza.

Stella L. Bourque, 6, ac. cap. bronchitis.

Ernest A. Labrecque, 1d, prem. birth.

Irene M. Jenkins, 21, lob. pneumonia.

Martin C. Rowell, 56, cer. hemorrhage.

Mary Feeney, 42, lob. pneumonia.

Michael J. Burns, 70, cer. hemorrhage.

Patrick Kilroy, 71, arterio-sclerosis.

Thomas Mahon, 70, leus.

Della Hemley, 25, pulm. tuberculosis.

Mattie Deschenes, 33, lob. pneumonia.

Georgia Minopolopoulos, 34, influenza.

Mary G. Broderick, 27, influenza.

Laura Cavasero, 24, endocarditis.

Yunetta Vergardou, 5m, broncho-pneumonia.

Mary B. Drew, 3, broncho-pneumonia.

Omie Lussier, 33, broncho-pneumonia.

Caroline Jubanville, 39, lob. pneumonia.

John Caroma, 31, broncho-pneumonia.

John Lynch, 33, traumatic hemorrhage.

Marcel J. Deneault, 46, influenza.

Rick Dupras, 24, lob. pneumonia.

Amelia Martins, 25, lob. pneumonia.

Mary McCreadie, 9m, gastro-enteritis.

Mary J. Davlin, 4, influenza.

John H. Brand, 23, lob. pneumonia.

Emily J. Walsh, 7m, inanition.

Helena Strok, 4, broncho-pneumonia.

Dorothy Bjorkman, 1, broncho-pneumonia.

Joseph Niri, 14m, broncho-pneumonia.

Roland Trudel, 1, broncho-pneumonia.

Myra M. Motril, 61, lob. pneumonia.

James A. Bakewell, 15, influenza.

Blennar W. Bonney, 22, influenza.

Margaret McLaughlin, 45, arterio-sclerosis.

Rebecca Gervais, 36, lob. pneumonia.

Thomas F. Moylan, 38, influenza.

Mary R. Leary, 30, endocarditis.

George Jacques, 43, broncho-pneumonia.

Maria C. Laforge, 63, ulcer of stomach.

Matthew F. Crehan, 44, pulm. tuberculosis.

John J. Dyer, 29, lob. pneumonia.

Mary Burns, 37, broncho-pneumonia.

Mary G. Mullen, 44, broncho-pneumonia.

Nashan Kayapanan, 32, lob. pneumonia.

Alva Jesus, 8m, gastro-enteritis.

Normand J. Anklevor, 14d, congenital deformity.

Heien P. Spalding, 70, angina pectoris.

Victor M. Granfield, 1, broncho-pneumonia.

Andrew P. Gordon, 44, broncho-pneumonia.

George J. Barbour, 14, influenza.

Theodore Janasz, 2, enteritis.

George B. Smith, 51, cer. hemorrhage.

Ernest Aulp, 1, bronchitis.

Herencia Martin, 33, probable pulm. tuberculosis.

Raymond Swett, 8, influenza.

Maria Jesus, 4m, influenza.

Blanche E. Labranche, 17, influenza.

Joannette Perigny, 1, broncho-pneumonia.

Lillian M. Dyer, 6, broncho-pneumonia.

Robert Cushing, 43, lob. pneumonia.

Michael Flynn, 38, broncho-pneumonia.

John J. Dyer, 63, chr. heart disease.

Daniel Teague, 61, endocarditis.

Lillian Roy, 5m, broncho-pneumonia.

Joseph B. Jolly, 53, pulm. tuberculosis.

Harry Whalmonth, 21, broncho-pneumonia.

Lila E. Lewis, 25, influenza.

John Clark, 11, broncho-pneumonia.

Margaret Lee, 39, broncho-pneumonia.

Francisco Terraboa, 13m, measles.

Robert Gourley, 24, broncho-pneumonia.

Michael J. Clancy, 45, broncho-pneumonia.

Benjamin Zykowski, 10m, cap. bronchitis.

Zida Karaspanian, 9m, rickets.

Emile Lavallee, 78, influenza.

Dorrie Wilkins, 4m, malnutrition.

Showered With Kisses

"But we couldn't help the delay, sir, for every time we go through a town, we have each been soundly kissed. It wouldn't do to tell the women and girls we were in a hurry. They just insist on stopping your motorcycle, all wanting to kiss you at one time."

What the brigadier general said is not recorded but the charges against the men were dropped. Letters and diaries taken from captured soldiers make interesting reading. One man tells how his division "got it in the neck." Another writes "there was a devil to go," and adds that only sixty men were left out of the entire regiment. Not a single captured soldier, document, letter or diary displays a single note of optimism.

In the neighborhood of Turcoing and Roubaix more than 100,000 civilians have been liberated.

CHURCHES VOTE TO CLOSE TOMORROW

At a meeting of the Federation of Churches held this morning at the Y.M.C.A. it was voted to close the churches on Sunday. The form of the vote unanimously adopted, was as follows:

"In view of the expressed request of the board of health we will close our churches Sunday, Oct. 20." This action cancels the published notices of the following churches for tomorrow's services:

St. John's, First Presbyterian; Westminster Presbyterian, First Congregational, Lawrence Street P.M., Calvary Baptist, Fifth Street Baptist, Pawtucket Congregational, St. Paul's M.E., Immanuel Baptist, Pontefract, Salvation Army, Paige Street Baptist, Chalmers Street Baptist, Highland M.E., Worthen Street and Central M.E., First Baptist, Gorham Street P. M. and Highland Congregational.

OLD GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM BOUGHT

The heirs of the late Mr. Bagshaw who has been deceased for about 17 years, feel that they would like to settle up some of the estate and have taken this means to dispose of part of the estate at this time. You will find that every parcel offered is a paying one and if it were not for the fact that a settlement must come some time they would not think of selling, so come prepared to buy.

Per order, MRS. MARGARET BAGSHAW, Administratrix.

Thomas Callahan, 40, catarrhal pneumonia.

Mary F. Lennen, 42, broncho-pneumonia.

John J. Holmes, 52, meningitis.

Charles W. Brautigan, 24, broncho-pneumonia.

Mary Legg, 78, arterio-sclerosis.

Evelyn V. Vachot, 24, influenza.

Bernard J. Kelly, Jr., 16, ac. croup.

Charles J. Callahan, 12, pulm. tuberculosis.

Auree Lessard, 23, lob. pneumonia.

14—Hilary R. Carlson, 33, broncho-pneumonia.

Elizabeth Mooney, 2, broncho-pneumonia.

Joseph L. Larochelle, 5 m, broncho-pneumonia.

Charles A. Lefebvre, 34, influenza.

Anna Willeck, 5, pneumonia.

Albert Rouleau, 2, broncho-pneumonia.

Pauline H. Christenson, 29, broncho-pneumonia.

Mary Kymen, 27, broncho-pneumonia.

Joseph McKinnon, 74, broncho-pneumonia.

Michael J. Trillite, 42, influenza.

Michael Zoltak, 29, lob. pneumonia.

Edith I. Sweatt, 30, broncho-pneumonia.

Stanislaw Biecka, 44, mit. regurgitation.

Lois E. Redmond, 24, lob. pneumonia.

James F. Fells, 1, meningitis.

Maria J. Aspinall, 41, influenza.

William A. Jackson, 28, broncho-pneumonia.

Elizabeth Mucha, 42, broncho-pneumonia.

Ann E. Higgins, 30, lob. pneumonia.

Eugenia Jam, 31, lob. pneumonia.

Sarah J. O'Keefe, 41, asthma.

Ora Dastur, 65, accident.

Joseph Marcotte, 69, lob. pneumonia.

Laura Welch, 29, influenza.

Edward F. O'Connor, 32, influenza.

15—Sarah C. Donovan, 27, broncho-pneumonia.

John Leszcynski, 1, influenza.

Peartland R. Bryson, 1, influenza.

Robert Arsenault, 1, influenza.

William A. Vennard, 2, broncho-pneumonia.

Francis Gill, 2, gastritis.

Normand J. Desnoy, 1 m, arthritic infantum.

Duhen Berselou, 23, lob. pneumonia.

Michael Veiga, 39, lob. pneumonia.

Daniel Coughlin, 67, arterio-sclerosis.

Aline Trefols, 21, lob. pneumonia.

Maria J. Behnke, 25, lob. pneumonia.

Luelle Morin, 62, disease of heart.

Regina Willard, 24, broncho-pneumonia.

Georgiana Baron, 15, lob. pneumonia.

John De Luca, 5 m, bronchitis.

Walter J. Chaplin, 30, lob. pneumonia.

16—Lucille G. Gendreau, 13, lob. pneumonia.

Marie Magras, 1, influenza.

Adolphe Ferron, 34, broncho-pneumonia.

Laura Tessier, 34, broncho-pneumonia.

Manuel Gill, 5m, influenza.

John Hartigan, 8, broncho-pneumonia.

Guilhemina Pereira, 33, influenza.

Veronika Wojda, 26, lob. pneumonia.

Amely Dufour, 27, lob. pneumonia.

Harriet W. Ilirist, 49, cardio-renal disease.

Francella A. Mooers, 69, hepatic carcinoma.

Joseph Silva, 25, pulm. tuberculosis.

James H. Mullen, 42, broncho-pneumonia.

Anton Malinowski, 34, lob. pneumonia.

Ellen F. Cassidy, 50, carcinoma.

Margaret W. Denny, 26, broncho-pneumonia.

17—Conrad Mendes, 1, pneumonia.

Anna Jones, 1, pneumonia.

Dorothy Byrne, 11 m, influenza.

Adeline Lamphier, 6, influenza.

Melora I. Abbe, 1 m, bronchitis.

Esther C. Sullivan, 24, broncho-pneumonia.

Alexis Aukelson, 30, lob. pneumonia.

Madeleine Kelley, 3, broncho-pneumonia.

Dorothy Mithy, 2, influenza.

Antonio Tavesky, 47, cardio-renal disease.

Antonio Jordin, 6 m, gastro-intestinal.

Frederick Chamberlain, 6 m, lob. pneumonia.

Flora Lamarche, 31, broncho-pneumonia.

Esther C. Blisson, 29, broncho-pneumonia.

Thomas Boulanger, 20, broncho-pneumonia.

Edward Polisy, 1, grippa.

18—Payson Marr, 45, broncho-pneumonia.

Paul C. Blisson, 9 m, influenza.

Michael Jasper, 3 m, pleurisy.

Wladyslaw Niemiec, 25, broncho-pneumonia.

STEPHEN FLYNN, City Clerk.

DAILY BULLETIN FROM WAR WORK HEADQUARTERS

Don't Fool Yourself? The Germans Are only Running Away to Fight Again Another Day! Back Up Our Boys Today!

A LAST WORD ON THE FIGHTING FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

THE LAST DAY—TODAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 19th

The loan to back up our Boys is not fully subscribed yet! Who has not subscribed? Let us find out.

If you have not put your name down for a bond DO SO TODAY and help Lowell and the Country to make good. You have time enough allowed to pay up. It will be a GREAT DISGRACE and BLAME on those who can and do not subscribe and they SHAME the rest of us.

WHAT WILL THE BOYS SAY if the Liberty Loan is not subscribed? Just a FEW MORE BONDS today, one here and one there.

EVERYBODY MUST SEE TO IT TODAY—the last day! All the banks are open to you. The Boy Scouts will take your promise. The Ladies' Liberty Loan committee is working hard, doing their bit, and will have a booth at the Middlesex Railway Depot, assisted by PRIVATE OSCAR E. WHITE, A RETURNED WOUNDED SOLDIER.

J. M. FARRELL Auctioneer
OFFICE—162 MARKET ST., LOWELL, MASS.

Administratrix's Sale of Real Estate

At Public Auction of Part of the Late Walter H. Bagshaw Estate
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918, COMMENCING AT 2 P. M.

I shall sell at public auction the following described parcels of real estate of the late Walter H. Bagshaw, the person that will bid the highest and comply with the conditions of the sale.

Lot 1—At 2.00 p. m. No. 212 and 214 Hale street, corner of Washington street, consists of a three story building of five tenements and a store and feet on Hale street and 32 3/4 feet on Washington street. This property is in good repair inside and out. Each tenement has five rooms, separate bright and cheerful. They have always rented to good tenants. The store has always been a paying proposition to the owners. This piece of real estate has an income of \$935.00 per year. This will make you a good investment on the money that it will sell for.

Terms of sale, \$500.00 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit as soon as sold. Other terms at sale.

Lot 2—At 2.30 p. m. No. 6 Washington street, consists of a cottage house of eight rooms, pantry and bath and 212 1/2 square feet of land, has city water, gas, and is in good repair inside and out. has cemented cellar, concrete walks and is well fenced. This cottage rents for \$18.00 per month or \$216.00 a year.

Lot 3, No. 8 Washington street, consists of a cottage house of eight rooms, pantry and bath and 204 1/2 square feet of land, more or less, has city water, gas, cemented cellar, concrete walks and is well fenced. Rents for \$17.00 per month or \$204 per year. Either of these cottages will make a very comfortable home. These cottages are never idle and always have a good class of tenants. Look them over.

Terms of sale, \$200 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit on each cottage at the time and place of sale. Other terms at sale.

Lot 4—Consists of a lot of land facing on Hale street, containing 4852 square feet, more or less, with a frontage of 30 1/2 feet, with a barn and carriage house that we will sell after the cottage houses are sold. The rents for \$16.00 per month or \$192.00 per year. This is a very desirable building lot.

Terms of sale, \$200.00 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit at the time and place of sale.

Lot 5—The next parcel that I shall sell is on the opposite side of Hale street, three cottage houses on one lot, Nos. 202, 204, and 211 Hale street, and 730 square feet of land, more or less. Each cottage has eight rooms, pantry and bath, and rents for \$50 per month or \$600.00 per year. This has always been a good paying piece of property for the heirs. The cottages are alike with the exception of No. 203 which has steam heat, and they are in good repair inside and out. The walks are all concrete. This would make a good investment for a person to live in one cottage and rent the other two and it will soon pay for itself.

Terms of sale, \$300 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit at the time and place of sale.

Lot 6—At 4.30 p. m., at 70 and 72 Perry street.

This property consists of a 2 1/2 story two family house and 1314 square feet of land, more or less, that has always rented well, but a few steps from the postoffice, near shops and mills; has five rooms in each tenement and rents for \$16.00 per month or \$192.00 per year. This would make a good investment for what you will have to pay for the property.

Terms of sale, \$200.00 must be paid to the auctioneer as a deposit at the time and place of sale.

The heirs of the late Mr. Bagshaw who has been deceased for about 17 years, feel that they would like to settle up some of the estate and have taken this means to dispose of part of the estate at this time. You will find that every parcel offered is a paying one and if it were not for the fact that a settlement must come some time they would not think of selling, so come prepared to buy.

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